

ARMY



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THE LATE SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE public honors paid on Thursday to the remains of the lamented RAWLINS, and the private tokens of respect and affection that came from every city between the two oceans, befitted a soldier "whose life was so noble and so blameless that he left not an enemy behind." Very rare indeed it is to find in the same man such a combination of official fidelity and personal popularity,—such firmness, strength of will and energy, such positiveness of conviction, rugged honesty, and jealous watchfulness for public interests, joined with a nature so kindly, sympathetic, generous, and gentle as that of the late Secretary RAWLINS. We do not now recall any instance in which the death of a high officer of the Government ever called forth expressions of respect and affection so uniform and universal. The loss of others has been felt to be more irreparable, and on others, more gifted and more renowned, eulogies more sonorous have been pronounced; but to none has a more sincere, genuine, and universal tribute been paid by all who knew him than to General RAWLINS. The fragrant flowers flung so profusely on coffin and catafalque, the dense draping of all the department offices in the emblems of sorrow, the solemn pageant at the Capitol, the cessation of official business for days together, the orders from the Army and Navy, the testimonials from the Press, all these have been very sincere witnesses that the death of the Secretary is a grievous public calamity.

The career of General RAWLINS, brilliant as brief, is a fresh illustration of the familiar fact that in America a highway is thrown up from the humblest birth to the proudest station; it shows how high character conjoined with favoring circumstance is in America sure of supreme success, from whatever point the race of life begins; and it suggests, as we think, how circumstance is sure to ally itself with character, as perhaps nowhere else. If the French conscript carries his marshal's baton in his knapsack; if the English midshipman has his Rear-Admiral's pennant packed at the bottom of his trunk, in America no hut in the poorest hamlet is too humble to contain the future head of the Armies. There is something for thought in seeing clustered around the military history of our war, and at its summit, such a trio, for example, as the President of the United States, once a rail-splitter and flatboatman; the General-in-Chief and present President, a tanner; and the Chief-of-Staff of the Armies and Head of the War Bureau, a charcoal-burner's boy.

Born the 13th February, 1831, in Guilford, a village of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, the son of a poor and shiftless charcoal-fanner, young RAWLINS, during the earlier years of his straitened life

followed his father's trade. He was nearly out of his teens before he began to take time from his trade, chiefly in winter, for getting the rudiments of an education at the district school. But after what amounted in all to three years of study at this school and at the Rock River Seminary, in his 23d year he left charcoal-burning behind, began the study of law (Nov., 1853), and in October, 1854 was admitted to the bar of Illinois. With the practice of law at Galena he gave attention also to politics, becoming very popular. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Douglas Democratic ticket, and canvassed his district with great success.

It was the war, however, that made his career. In August, 1861, he received from General GRANT, a fellow-townsmen and acquaintance, who had just received his own commission, the offer of a position on his staff; he at once accepted it and joined General GRANT on the 15th of September at Cairo, as Assistant Adjutant-General.

From that time to the close of the war, the history of General GRANT is the history of his able and admirable Chief-of-Staff. None of our readers need to be told what that history is; but in order to show how highly he was esteemed by his illustrious superior, and what a part he played in the drama of the war, we may take from the official records some expressions used by General GRANT regarding him. At Vicksburg, General GRANT, in recommending Lieutenant-Colonel RAWLINS for promotion, wrote to headquarters: "No officer has now a more honorable reputation than he has, and I think I can safely say that he would make a good corps commander. This promotion I would particularly ask as a reward of merit." On the 4th of April, 1864, the same officer, writing to Senator WILSON, to beg the confirmation of RAWLINS as Brigadier-General, said: "I know he has most richly earned his present position. He comes the nearest being indispensable to me of any officer in the service; but if his confirmation is dependent on his commanding troops, he shall command troops at once. There is no department commander near where he has served, that would not most gladly give him the very largest and most responsible command his rank would entitle him to." When, in March, 1865, he was made Chief-of-Staff to the Lieutenant-General with the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular Army, General GRANT wrote: "He has won more deserved reputation than any other who has acted throughout purely as a staff officer."

But we need not now seek, either in our own language or in that of others, to commemorate the patriotic services of General RAWLINS. The country expressed its appreciation of him, when it created for him, in 1866, a new rank never before known in the service. And when, three years later, General GRANT was inaugurated President, and his constant companion through nearly eight years of service, was called to preside over the War Bureau, there was a general expression of satisfaction at this choice.

Brief as was the Cabinet career of General RAWLINS, it was full of usefulness. Cuba has lost a friend in the Cabinet, whose equal we will hardly see there again. The Army will not be likely to have a more judicious gentleman than he in command of its portfolio. His leading trait indeed was sound sense, with a marvellously good judgment. Modest and unassuming, perfectly frank,

firm, persistent, self-reliant, temperate and self-controlled, yet with a heart easily moved to sympathy and overflowing with generosity, energetic, of great industry and still greater executive force, a most courteous gentleman as well as intelligent and thorough soldier, and the very soul of honesty and honor, General RAWLINS, even though cut off at so untimely an age, has left an enviable reputation as a sacred legacy to his wife and three young children. It was all he left them; but the purse of \$50,000 so promptly and generously made up by the merchants of New York will secure his family from want.

An English military contemporary, apropos of the late international rowing match, and also of the movement for an "American Wimbledon," suggests an "international shooting match between the two countries." We hope that this suggestion will one day be carried out. But we had better first establish our Wimbledon—in other words, our careful popular practice and training—and let the trial with British volunteer riflemen follow in due time. Great shooting matches like that at Wimbledon are of recent introduction in England, and in a match with German riflemen not long ago, the English representatives were badly beaten. The Swiss, German and Italian marksmen, by dint of constant shooting-fests, have become the most expert in the world. As for our own, they have little to boast of. "It is a curious fact," says the paper in question, "that although there are so many good rifle shots amongst the backwoodsmen of America, less attention is paid to the shooting of her soldiers than in any other standing army." We can hardly with a good grace call on the militia to improve in target practice, when the same exercise is so much slighted in the regular army. But one of the grounds on which we urged, at the close of the war, "an American Wimbledon," was that this healthful rivalry would help to build up a good militia by giving it a new and attractive claim to the attention and support of all young men. The cable news of Thursday says that Lord ELCHO, who has taken a very prominent part recently in the English volunteer movements, has suggested a rifle match between England and America. With such official indorsement, the scheme already alluded to should seem practicable. We know, however, of no national organization here competent to accept and carry out the suggestion. Should it be taken up, however, for next summer, the very best of our countrymen should be allowed to compete, whether belonging to militia, or shooting-corps, or to no organization whatever. Only in that way should we avoid making a very sorry show. We are glad, however, to have the suggestion from Lord ELCHO, for it will set our people to thinking of preparation for a possible match. The honors harvested by the Harvards, the flower of our American oarsmen, may perhaps stir up some of our marksmen to pluck equal renown, and under more favoring circumstances, in an international match.

THE President has appointed General SHERMAN Secretary of War, *ad interim*. Who the permanent successor of General RAWLINS is to be, is so far a matter of the merest conjecture, for President GRANT maintains his usual reticence about the persons he intends to select for his Cabinet advisers.

THE ARMY.

By orders from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Troop H, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, will take post at Fort Hays, Kansas, the commanding officer reporting for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

A DETACHMENT of one hundred recruits under the command of Brevet Captain John W. Chickering, U. S. Army, accompanied by Captain P. Middleton, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, left cavalry depot, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., August 30, 1869, for San Francisco, Cal.

THE Post of Fort Jefferson, Florida, is garrisoned by Batteries F, I, L, and M, Third Artillery. The line of officers present for duty are, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Gibson, commanding post; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Edwards, Jr., commanding Battery M; Brevet Major Erskine Gittings, commanding Battery L; Brevet Major W. D. Fuller, commanding Battery F; Brevet Major W. C. Bartlett, commanding Battery I. The following lieutenants are also on duty there: A. G. Verplanck, Brevet Major; G. F. Barstrew, Brevet Major; C. S. Medary, Sedgwick Pratt, H. C. Danes, and I. C. D. Hoskins. The staff is composed of Brevet Major S. A. Storrow, U. S. A. Medical Department, post surgeon; Brevet Captain J. M. Lancaster, U. S. A., post adjutant; First Lieutenant A. F. Pike, Third Artillery, acting commissary subsistence and assistant quartermaster. The health of the command is fine; no epidemic of any kind; a rigid quarantine is kept up.

Messrs. Felix P. Burnot, William E. Dodge and Nathan Bishop, United States Special Indian Commissioners, reached Fort Harker Saturday evening, September 4th, having left Medicine Bluff on the 23d of August. They had a council on the 21st ult., at which all the principal chiefs of the Camanche, Kiowa, Wichita and affiliated tribes were present. Santanta, Sohabit, Milky Way, Archlaytadus, Buffalo, Good Moorva, Shaking Hand and others made speeches and said they would now walk in the white man's road, and they want the Washington Father to send good men to show them the road. All the Camanches now in will probably remain on the reservation. The Commissioners do not place much reliance on the promise of Santanta and the Kiowas, but think the issue of better rations will keep them quiet. The Commissioners held a council with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, which resulted in an agreement with Medicine Arrow, chief of the Cheyennes, that he would immediately bring all the Northern Cheyennes to the camp on the North Fork of the Canadian River, if the Commissioners would promise them protection on their way down, which protection was promised. Full reports of the council will go to General Parker by mail.

In Special Orders dated August 20th, General Hazen, commanding District of the Lower Arkansas, Camp at Fort Scott, Kansas, gives directions as to posting the four companies of the Sixth Infantry, and the detachment of artillery, along the line of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway. Captain Hawkins's company will remain as now posted, about twelve miles south of Fort Scott; one company about five miles north of Captain Hawkins, one near Girard, and the remaining one about midway between it and Captain Hawkins. The senior officer present will command the battalion, making his headquarters with his own company. The detachment of mounted artillery will report to the battalion commander; will be camped near him, and used to keep him at all times informed of movements in the surrounding country. A signal squad, under an officer, will be organized in each company and be so posted as to keep the commanding officer of the battalion in constant communication with his whole line. In case of any demonstration upon the road parties, the officer nearest will, without waiting orders, interpose the nearest force between the parties, acting offensively only on the direction of the civil authorities, (who will be at all times with the troops); unless the attack be made upon him (he always covering the road parties), when he will at once repel it. He will also report the facts to the battalion commander, who will act as the case may require. The commander of the forces will be at all times subordinate to the civil authorities, but will request written instructions from the sheriffs, enabling him to summarily arrest violators of the peace.

ALL enlisted men at posts in the harbor of San Francisco belonging to Companies G and F, Second Artillery, are ordered to be sent to Forts Kodiak and Kenay, Alaska, by ship *Cassawitch*. They will be turned over to Captain and Brevet Colonel E. B. Williston, Second Artillery, on board the ship, on the day she sails. Thirty general prisoners are ordered to be selected by the post commander from those confined at Alcatraz Island, and

sent by the steamer *Neuberne* to Sitka, Alaska. Second Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh, Second Artillery, will take charge of these prisoners, and conduct them to their destination, turning them over to the commanding officer of the station. All enlisted men at posts in San Francisco Harbor belonging to Companies E, I, and H, Second Artillery, will be sent by the steamer *Neuberne* to Sitka, Alaska. They will be turned over to Lieutenant Thornburgh on the steamer. He will conduct them to their destinations at Forts Sitka, Wrangell, and Tongass, Alaska. They will be armed by the commanding officer of Presidio with sabres and pistols, and will act as guard to the prisoners. After completing this duty, Lieutenant Thornburgh will return to his proper station. All enlisted men at Angel Island belonging to Companies M, Eighth Cavalry, and A, First Cavalry, are ordered to be turned over to Captain T. McGregor, First Cavalry, who will conduct them to Churchill Barracks, Nevada. The men belonging to Company M, Eighth Cavalry, will be taken with Company A, First Cavalry, to Camp Winfield Scott, and sent with the detachment at that post to their company, at Camp McDermitt.

Company A, First Cavalry, was ordered to proceed, the 15th September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, and take post at that station, relieving the detachment now serving there. This detachment, on being relieved, will join its company at Camp McDermitt.

A PRESS dispatch, dated Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 8th, says: "Mr. S. A. Carr, government agent, while in pursuit of stock supposed to have been stolen from Hays City, when about 12 miles from Sheridan, near the Smoky River, very unexpectedly came upon a camp of Indians numbering about 100, who upon seeing him fired several shots, which were promptly returned by Mr. Carr, until some of the Indians had mounted, when, Mr. Carr being alone, retreated toward Sheridan, closely pursued by them. After a close chase of some four miles, seeing he had but two Indians to deal with, the rest being left far in the rear, he faced about, and when the foremost one came within ten yards of him fired with his revolver, when the Indian rolled from his saddle and fell to the ground. The other Indian, seeing the fate of his companion, wheeled about, Mr. Carr firing three shots at him, one of which took effect, and then retreated to Sheridan, leading the riderless pony into town. Mr. Carr received a slight arrow wound in the thigh." We leave the reader to decide for himself as to the authenticity of this thrilling story.

A dispatch, dated San Francisco, September 7th, says that the *Arizonian* of the 21st ult., publishes an account of a fight by Colonel Green's party with a large body of Apaches at White Mountains, in which they killed five, captured a large number of horses and mules, and destroyed a vast amount of property of every description. The Navajos were all quiet on their reservations.

By command of Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, the following-named officers have been detailed for duty in the places specified:

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Brevet Major-General George Sykes, colonel Twentieth Infantry.
Fort Ripley, Minn.—Brevet Major E. R. Parry, captain Twentieth Infantry.
Fort Abercrombie, D. T.—Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Infantry.
Fort Totten, D. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Williams, major Twentieth Infantry.
Leech Lake, Minn.—Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry.
Fort Wadsworth, D. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bates, captain Twentieth Infantry.
Fort Ransom, D. T.—Brevet Major L. M. Kellogg, captain Twentieth Infantry.
Fort Sully, D. T.—Brevet Major-General D. S. Stanley, colonel Twenty-second Infantry.
Fort Stevenson, D. T.—Captain S. A. Wainwright, Twenty-second Infantry.
Fort Rice, D. T.—Brevet Colonel E. S. Otis, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-second Infantry.
Fort Randall, D. T.—Brevet Colonel J. N. G. Whistler, major Twenty-second Infantry.
Fort Shaw, M. T.—Brevet Brigadier-General P. R. De Trobriand, colonel Thirteenth Infantry.

BREVET Major-General Ord, commanding Department of California, has issued the following General Orders, which will interest the Army generally. One is as to debts contracted by soldiers:

Although it has been officially announced that, "In the present state of the law, no military order, and nothing short of legislation of Congress, will invest sutlers with a lien upon the pay of regular soldiers, or authorize them to appear at the pay-table and receive any part of such soldier's pay from the paymaster," it is understood that a practice has grown up of making a commissioned officer a party to debts contracted by soldiers, and thus enforcing the collection of such debts by the prospect of punishment for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in case the payment is not made. This is a practical violation of law, and all officers are

forbidden to give any authority or permission to soldiers to contract debts, which authority or permission implies or involves the exercise of the authority of such officer to enforce the payment of such debts, or which exposes the soldier to punishment if the debt is not paid. This order is not intended to afford an excuse to enlisted men to refuse or evade complying with promises which they have already made, and which men of honor keep.—(See Holt's Digest, paragraph 10, page 364).

Another is as to the accounts of soldiers under or released from sentence of court-martial:

The attention of post and company commanders is called to paragraph 1,358 Revised Regulations, 1863, which is frequently misconstrued or overlooked in making up the accounts of soldiers under or released from sentence of a General Court-martial. By this regulation stoppages and fines adjudged by Courts-martial alone are to be entered on the rolls opposite the names of deserters continued in service, and who have no arrears of pay due them. When a deserter is tried, convicted and sentenced to forfeit his pay and allowances, and is unconditionally pardoned, he is thereby restored to all the rights he would have had if the offence had not been committed.—(Second Comptroller to Second Auditor, May 1, 1865). Under this decision, and the words of a sentence by which the soldier forfeits pay to become due, such sentences, confirmed and approved by the department commander, were intended to commence from the time when any stoppages against the soldier could be cancelled, as no pay could become due until then, and the remission of a sentence after such stoppages could have been cancelled, returns the soldier to duty without stoppages.

A third (in the form of a circular) is to this effect:

Prisoners under sentence of Court-martial who forfeit their allowances are entitled to their necessary clothing, without its being charged to them; and that all charges on descriptive or muster-rolls for clothing drawn while such prisoners are under sentence are improper, and should be corrected. All stoppages on descriptive-rolls or muster-rolls of prisoners sentenced to forfeit pay and allowances on account of desertion, which stoppages were not adjudged by court-martial, will be dropped from the rolls, unless such prisoner has pay due him subsequently to his arrest, and previous to sentence. (See Articles 1,165 and 1,358, Revised Army Regulations of 1863). Muster and descriptive-rolls which do not accord with the above will be corrected, and improper stoppages will be withdrawn.

ROSTERS.

COMMISSIONED Officers of the Seventh Regiment United States Infantry:

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL—John Gibbon, Brevet Major-General, Camp Douglas, U. T., commanding regiment and post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Charles C. Gilbert, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Bridger, W. T., commanding post.

MAJOR—William H. Lewis, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, on leave of absence.

ADJUTANT—William S. Starring, Camp Douglas, U. T., post adjutant.

QUARTERMASTER—Joshua W. Jacobs, Camp Douglas, U. T., A. C. S. & A. A. Q. M. of Post.

CAPTAINS—D. P. Hancock, brevet lieutenant-colonel, (A), Camp Douglas, U. T.; G. S. Hollister, (G), Camp Douglas, U. T.; S. A. Russel, brevet major, (K), Fort Bridger, W. T.; C. C. Rawn, (I), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; J. P. W. Neill, (E), Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. A. Cole, brevet major, (F), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; D. W. Benham, brevet major, (C), Camp Douglas, U. T.; Richard Combs, brevet major, (D), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Frederick Phisterer, (H), Sweetwater Mines, W. T.; T. S. Kirtland, (B), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—J. M. J. Sanno, (B), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Constant Williams, (F), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; William Logan, (I), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. A. Coolidge, (A), Camp Douglas, U. T.; G. N. Bomford, Brevet Major, (D), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; H. W. Wells, Jr., (H), Sweetwater Mines, W. T.; H. M. Benson, (G), Camp Douglas, U. T.; W. W. Armstrong, (C), Camp Douglas, U. T.; H. H. Link, (E), Fort Bridger, W. T.; C. F. Larrabee, brevet captain, (K), Fort Bridger, W. T.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—A. H. Jackson, brevet major, (K), Fort Bridger, W. T.; W. H. Nelson, (I), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; M. C. Sanbourne, brevet captain, (B), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; D. Robinson, (C), Camp Douglas, U. T.; R. W. Cummins, (D), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; G. H. Wright, (A), Camp Douglas, U. T.; L. F. Burnett, brevet captain, (E), Fort Bridger, W. T.; W. L. English, (F), Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; F. M. H. Kendrick, (H), Sweetwater Mines, W. T.; M. L. Brandt, (G), Camp Douglas, U. T.

BREVET Major-General Barry announces the opening of the winter course of theoretical instruction at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The following instructors for officers are appointed, viz.: Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph Roberts, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Artillery, superintendent of instruction in military law, engineering, and the use of mathematical and philosophical instruments; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Morgan, major Fourth Artillery, superintendent of instruction in ordnance and gunnery, and military history; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Benjamin, captain Second Artillery, instructor in engineering, astronomy, and military surveying; Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, captain Fourth Artillery, instructor in ordnance and gunnery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel S. Elder, captain First Artillery, instructor in military, constitutional, and international law; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Warner, captain Third Artillery, instructor in military history. The following instructors of enlisted men are appointed, viz.: Captain J. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery, superintendent; Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr., First Artillery, instructor in mathematics; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery, instruc-

tor in geography; Brevet Major O. H. Howard, second lieutenant Fifth Artillery, instructor in history; Brevet Captain J. B. Eaton, second lieutenant Third Artillery, instructor in writing.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT G. H. Radetzki, U. S. A., has been appointed acting signal officer of the Department of Louisiana, in addition to his other duties.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was, August 25th, granted First Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, regimental quartermaster Twenty-fifth Infantry.

HOSPITAL Steward William Davis, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort McKavett, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon F. B. Gillette, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the Post of Galveston, Texas, and assigned to duty as health officer at Indianola, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon D. S. Snively, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the Post of Austin, Texas, and assigned to duty as health officer at Sabine Pass, Texas.

HOSPITAL Steward Robert Donneck, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to report to the medical director of the district for duty in his office.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Washington West has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Medical Director Department of California for the annulment of his contract.

His services being no longer required, the contract between the United States Government and Dr. J. H. P. Wise, as acting assistant surgeon, has been annulled by Brevet Major-General Mower.

FIRST Lieutenant J. W. Dickinson, U. S. A., has been appointed, by Brevet Major-General Reynolds to be District Attorney, Twelfth Judicial District, State of Texas, vice F. E. McManus, disqualified.

SECOND Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, brevet first lieutenant U. S. Army, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Cooke, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

CAPTAIN Verplank Van Antwerp, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., has been appointed by Brevet Major-General Reynolds Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of San Antonio, Texas.

MAJOR Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate U. S. A., was, August 26th, granted leave of absence for twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, has been granted First Lieutenant Lorenzo W. Cooke, Third U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, Department of Mississippi, was, September 2d, granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Barrett, first lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to higher authority for an extension of forty days, was, August 28th, granted First Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, Nineteenth Infantry, serving in Department of Louisiana.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to Captain H. S. Hawkins, Sixth U. S. Infantry, to take effect upon the arrival at the station where Captain Hawkins is serving, of the three companies of the Sixth U. S. Infantry ordered to South-eastern Kansas.

FIRST Lieutenant Jacob Paulus, Twenty-fifth Infantry, having been assigned to Company C of that regiment, was ordered, August 30th, to proceed without delay to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., reporting upon arrival to the post and company commander for duty.

AT the request of the chief commissary of subsistence of the Fifth Military District, Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, U. S. A., depot and issuing commissary, San Antonio, Texas, was, August 19th, to repair to Austin, Texas, on business connected with the Subsistence Department.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Henry Duane, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report in person to the medical director of the Department of the Missouri, for the purpose of having his contract annulled.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Dana, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, August 25th, to proceed to Wilmington, California, and pay the troops in Southern California and Arizona Territory, visiting each post where troops are stationed, and paying the same to the 31st of August, 1869.

ON surgeon's certificate of disability, leave of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the district, with recommendation to the Headquarters of the Military Division of the South for an extension of ten days, was, August 28th, granted Second Lieutenant J. F. Smith, Sixteenth Infantry.

CAPTAIN Henry E. Alvord, Seventh Cavalry, has been elected by the Trustees of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College (at Amherst), Professor of Military Science and Tactics of that institution; and a petition for his detail in that capacity, in accordance with the law, has been forwarded to the War Department.

BY orders dated August 26th, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, as soon as his services can be spared at the post of Baton Rouge, La., Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry, was directed to proceed to Little Rock, Ark., upon public business. On completion of that duty he will rejoin his proper station.

UPON the arrival of Brevet Colonel Henry C. Merriam, major Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, at Fort Bliss, Texas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Meyer, captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to such duty as he may be able to perform.

BREVET Major-General R. B. Ayres, lieutenant-colonel Nineteenth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general Department of Louisiana, was, August 28th, ordered to proceed to Washington City, D. C., on business connected with his Department. During the temporary absence of General Ayres, Captain Luke O'Reilly, U. S. A., aide-de-camp, will perform the duties of acting assistant inspector-general of the Department.

FIRST Lieutenant D. W. Wallingford, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, tried at Fort Harker, Kansas, by Court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in which the finding was guilty, and the verdict dismissal from the service, has been released from arrest and restored to duty, the President having disapproved of the action of the court.

IN compliance with telegraphic orders to Headquarters Department of California, from Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., First Lieutenant George McKee, Ordnance Corps, was, August 28d, ordered to proceed to New York City and report to the judge-advocate of General Court-martial in session in that city. The Quartermaster's Department will pay \$200 advance mileage.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for and extension of thirty days, was, September 3d, granted to First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, Department of the Missouri. This to take effect as soon as Lieutenant Johnson can be relieved from duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Wallace, Kansas.

MAJOR G. W. Candee, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed from Fort Smith to Little Rock, Arkansas, for the purpose of receiving public funds sent to him at that point. He will then proceed to Forts Gibson, Arbuckle and Sill, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points, to the 31st August, 1869. Having performed these duties Major Candee will return to his station at Fort Smith.

THE following is a transcript from "Officers' Register," at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending August 28th: First Lieutenant S. E. Armstrong, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant T. B. Reed, Ninth Cavalry; Brevet Major George W. Smith, captain U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Charles Garretson, U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant L. A. Abbott, U. S. A.; Brevet Major Theo. Schwan, captain U. S. A.

A BOARD of Medical Officers is ordered to convene at Jefferson, Tex., September 7th, to examine and report upon the qualifications of Corporal William Singleton, Company E, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for the position of hospital steward U. S. Army. The detail is: Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvalho, first lieutenant U. S. A.; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. McCoy, U. S. A.; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. McKee, U. S. A.

PURSUANT to authority received at Headquarters Fifth Military District from Headquarters of the Army, the following assignment to stations of officers rendered supernumerary by reason of the consolidation of the Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth regiments of Infantry, has been made: Post of Lampasas—First Lieutenant Henry Sweeney, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, U. S. A. Post of San Antonio—First Lieutenant Asher C. Taylor, U. S. A.

UNDER authority contained in a letter from the Headquarters of the Army, Second Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Jackson Barracks, has, in addition to his other duties, been detailed to enlist for regiments serving in Texas (Fifth Military District) and in the Department of Louisiana such men as may apply to him for that purpose, and are found qualified. The men so enlisted will be quartered at Jackson Barracks until sent to their respective regiments.

PURSUANT to authority received from Headquarters of the Army, the following assignment to stations of officers rendered supernumerary by reason of the consolidation of the Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth regiments of Infantry, has been made in the Fifth Military District: Post of San Antonio—Brevet-Major Charles C. Cresson, first lieutenant U. S. A.; Fort Clark—Brevet Captain Charles L. Hudson, first lieutenant U. S. A.; Post of Waco—(Temporarily) Captain George W. Ballantine, U. S. A.; Captain Andrew S. Bennett, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN T. McGregor, First Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Department of California, has been ordered to proceed with as little delay as practicable to join his company at Churchill Barracks, Nevada. First Lieutenant Joseph Karge, Eighth Cavalry, on being relieved by Captain McGregor, will proceed to Churchill Barracks and relieve First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George F. Foote, who will, on being relieved, report in person at Headquarters Department of California.

THE sentence of a General Court-martial—"to be suspended from rank and pay proper, and confined to the limits of a post to be designated by the commanding general for six months"—in the case of Brevet Captain Charles E. Hargous, second lieutenant U. S. Army (late Fortieth Infantry), having expired, Brevet Captain Hargous, will, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, proceed to his home, New York City, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army as "waiting orders."

FIRST Lieutenant George H. Burton, regimental adjutant Twenty-first Infantry, was, August 20th, ordered to relieve Captain and Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, of his duties as quartermaster and commissary at Drum Barracks, California.

Brevet Colonel Foster, on being relieved, will proceed to Tucson, A. T., and relieve Captain Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster at that station. Captain Smith, on being relieved, will comply with paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 193, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

It is with much regret that we receive and make public the following: "It is with sadness I announce to you the death of Major Alfred Foot, U. S. Army. He died at the residence of his father, the Hon. Samuel A. Foot, at Geneva, N. Y., the 1st inst., at 9 1/4 o'clock P. M., of wounds received in our late war. I feel in making this announcement to you that it will give you some satisfaction to inform, through your JOURNAL, his brother officers and the Army, of the departure of one, who to the former was indeed a brother, and to the latter a true and faithful soldier."

THE following-named officers, having reported at Headquarters Fourth Military District, are announced as on special duty in connection with reconstruction in that district: Captain E. H. Liscum, U. S. A. (late Twenty-fifth Infantry); Captain Emil Adam, U. S. A. (late Thirty-ninth Infantry); Captain James F. Randlett, U. S. A. (late Thirty-ninth Infantry); Captain J. M. Hamilton, U. S. A. (late Thirty-ninth Infantry); Brevet Major Thomas H. Logan, first lieutenant U. S. A. (late Fortieth Infantry); Brevet Major G. Von Blucher, first lieutenant U. S. A. (late Sixteenth Infantry); First Lieutenant William Quinton, U. S. A. (late Thirty-third Infantry); First Lieutenant William J. Dawes, U. S. A. (late Forty-third Infantry); First Lieutenant George H. Palmer, U. S. A. (late Twenty-seventh Infantry); Brevet Major Placidus Ord, first lieutenant U. S. A. (late First Infantry); First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, U. S. A. (late Twenty-fifth Infantry); First Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, U. S. A. (late Seventh Infantry); First Lieutenant W. H. Champion, U. S. A. (late Eighteenth Infantry); First Lieutenant J. S. Appleton, U. S. A. (late Nineteenth Infantry).

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 6, 1869.)

Tuesday, August 31st.

A GENERAL Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on Thursday, the 2d day of September, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cadet Henry P. Kingsbury, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major Theodore Edison, Ordnance Department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Piper, captain Third U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ford Kent, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter S. Michie, captain Corps of Engineers; Captain Alexander S. Clarke, U. S. Army; Captain Robert Catlin, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Parsons, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

The telegraphic order of the 28th instant, from this office, granting First Lieutenant James M. Marshal, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, permission to delay reporting at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, until September 1, 1869, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 30th instant, from this office, authorizing Captain J. A. Wilcox, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to delay starting to join his regiment until the fifteenth proximo, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Major A. K. Arnold, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Wednesday, September 1st.

Captain D. M. Sells, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby placed on waiting orders, at his own request.

First Lieutenant James Collins, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request be dropped from the rolls of his regiment, and proceed to his home and await orders.

First Lieutenant Hugh D. Bowker, U. S. Army, is relieved from temporary duty with the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, and by direction of the President, is hereby transferred to the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer of his new regiment for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant T. B. Robinson, U. S. Army, is relieved from temporary duty with the Eighth U. S. Infantry, and, by direction of the President, is hereby transferred to the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer of his new regiment for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Major W. Winthrop, judge-advocate.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, lieutenant-colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted Captain Isaac Arnold, Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 138, June 9, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended three months.

The telegraphic order of the 31st ultimo, authorizing Second Lieutenant C. E. Campbell, Third U. S. Infantry, to draw two months' pay in advance, under General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, directing him to join his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

The permission to delay joining his station granted Brevet Major J. B. Shinn, captain Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 193, August 10, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended until October 1, 1869.

Thursday, September 2d.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Oliver Wetmore, Jr., Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 24, August 16, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby further extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Captain J. G. Ramsay, Second U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 141, August 6, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended forty days.

Friday, September 3d.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Seventh U. S. Cavalry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Thomas W. Custer, brevet lieutenant-colonel, from Company A to Company M; First Lieutenant J. H. Shellabarger from Company M to Company A. The officers thus transferred will join their proper companies without delay.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Third U. S. Artillery, to take effect October 1, 1869, are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Henry Meinell, brevet captain, from Battery C to Company H; First Lieutenant William Arthur, brevet major, from Company H to Battery C. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations October 1st.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, paymaster, will proceed at once to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and appear as a witness before the Court of Inquiry now in session there, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Emory, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, is judge-advocate. He will take with him his retained pay accounts of First Lieutenant Jacob Almy, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, for the months of September and October, 1868. As soon as Colonel Smith's services can be dispensed with he will rejoin his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Colonel Daniel McClure, (assistant paymaster-general, will at once return to his station at New Orleans, Louisiana, without waiting the expiration of the permission to delay rejoining his station granted him until October 15, 1869, in Special Orders No. 147, June 18, 1869, from this office, and, assume, besides his duties as chief paymaster Military Division of the South, the duties of Chief Paymaster Department of Louisiana, during the temporary absence of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, paymaster.

By direction of the President, Captain Loyd Wheaton, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, late Thirty-fourth Infantry, is hereby transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, to date from September 1, 1869. He will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to duty with Company I.

By direction of the President, Captain C. H. Whittelsey, brevet major U. S. Army, late Thirtieth Infantry, is hereby transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from September 1, 1869. He will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to duty with Company F.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Paul Harwood, U. S. Army, is relieved from temporary duty with the Ninth Infantry, and is hereby transferred to the Twentieth Infantry. He will report without delay to the commanding officer of his new regiment for assignment to duty with Company I.

When First Lieutenant Paul Harwood, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, shall have reported for duty with Company I, First Lieutenant C. B. Clark will, at his own request, be dropped from the rolls of that regiment, and proceed to his home and await orders.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will forward, under proper charge, all disposable recruits at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to the Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

Saturday, September 4th.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 204, August 23, 1869, from this office, as directed him to report to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Surgeon J. P. Wright, brevet lieutenant-colonel, for twenty days.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

On the recommendation of his post commander, based on his good conduct, one year of the sentence of the General Court-martial, and so much as refers to his being "indiscreetly marked with the letter D two inches long on the left hip, and to be drummed or bugled out of the service," in the case of Private John Welch, Company K, Eighth Cavalry, has been remitted.

The following-named officers have been relieved from duty as members of the General Court-martial convened at Santa Fe, New Mexico: Brevet Brigadier-General Nelson H. Davis, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general; First Lieutenant Jared L. Rathbone, First U. S. Artillery; and the following detailed: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Alexander, surgeon U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, Third U. S. Infantry.

A MILITARY Commission was to convene at the Military Camp, Post of Austin, Texas, August 26th, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, with the following detail: Brevet Major Clarence Mauck, captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major William O'Connell, captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant William E. Kingsbury, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John H. Benham, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John M. Walton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Thomas H. French, U. S. A., is appointed judge-advocate of the commission.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Mobile, Ala., on the 20th of August, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it, with the following detail: Brevet Major M. A. Cochran, captain Second Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Drum, captain Second Infantry; Brevet Major A. W. Kroutinger, captain Second Infantry; Captain William Mills, Second Infantry; First Lieutenant Robert W. Bard, Second Infantry; Brevet Captain Samuel McKeever, first lieutenant Second Infantry; Brevet Captain Sidney E. Clark, second lieutenant Second Infantry. Captain John T. Mackey, U. S. A., judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial will convene at Fort Richardson, Tex., Sept. 6th, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it, with the following detail:

Brevet Major William M. Beebe, Jr., captain Thirty-eighth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Conyngham, captain Thirty-eighth Infantry; Captain Daniel Madden, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major Tullius C. Tupper, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edwin Mauck, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain David I. Ezekiel, first lieutenant Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Clarence E. Nesmith, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. Captain John W. Clous, Thirty-eighth Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

A GENERAL Court-martial was to convene at Fort McKavett, Texas, August 30th, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it, with the following detail: Captain Henry Carroll, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. M. Crandal, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Captain Edward M. Heyl, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edward Donovan, Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain Fred. W. Smith, first lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Byron Dawson, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant William W. Tyler, Ninth U. S. Cavalry. First Lieutenant Frank W. Taggard, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

A GENERAL Court-martial convened in New Orleans, La., September 3d, for the trial of Second Lieutenant J. C. Fortune, Nineteenth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. The detail is: Brevet Brigadier-General F. Myers, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Gaskill, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet-Major Wyllys Lyman, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Welsh, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Captain Mark Walker, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant John Harold, Nineteenth Infantry. Brevet Major B. B. Keeler, captain U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial will convene at Jefferson, Tex., Sept. 13th, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, with the following detail: Brevet Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, colonel Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General Henry B. Clitz, colonel Tenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General James H. Carleton, lieutenant-colonel Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Whiting, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Chipman, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major James K. Lawrence, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Theodore J. Eckerson, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army. First Lieutenant James P. Richardson, U. S. Army, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Quitman, Tex., September 6th, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it, with the following detail: Major Albert P. Morrow, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Colonel George A. Purlington, captain Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Charles D. Beyer, Forty-first U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Robert Neely, Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain Ira W. Trask, first lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet First Lieutenant Robert W. Webb, second lieutenant Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr, Ninth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Isaac F. Moffatt, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

A GENERAL Court-martial was to convene at Fort Davis, Texas, September 6th, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it, with the following detail: Brevet Major William Bayard, captain Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Robert McClermont, Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Frohock, captain Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain James G. Birney, first lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant William E. Horton, Forty-first U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Alfred C. Markley, Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James A. Iliff, Forty-first U. S. Infantry. Brevet Captain William B. Brunton, first lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Huntsville, Ala., August 11th, of which Brevet Colonel J. S. Conrad, captain Second Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried First Lieutenant Patrick H. Flood, Second Infantry, the first charge being, "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and the specification, that he wrote a letter to Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, adjutant-general U. S. Army, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR GUNTERSVILLE, ALA., June 14, 1869.
Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I most respectfully request to be placed on waiting orders, and should have elected to do so at the time of the consolidation of my Regiment with the Sixteenth Infantry, but that I labored under the apprehension that all officers so doing would probably meet with some misfortune. This request is also desired because my relations with Brevet Major McLoughlin, captain of my company, and with whom I have been for more than a year, are of such a disagreeable nature, that I cannot possibly serve longer with him. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. Flood, first lieutenant Second Infantry.

That the letter censured his superior officer, in violation of paragraph 220, Army Regulations. The second charge being, "Disrespect to his commanding officer," and the specification that, having sent a copy of the letter to his commanding officer (Brevet Major McLoughlin) with an indorsement that a copy had been sent direct to the adjutant-general U. S. A., and having been directed by him to withdraw certain portions of it which were considered by him as disrespectful, he did in writing decline to do so. The third charge being, "Disobedience of orders," and the specification, that having been asked personally, by his commanding officer to withdraw the offensive portion of his letter, he replied, "I have answered you by my indorsement," or words to that effect. The second specification being, that in violation of G. O. No. 129, War Department, he sent the letter direct, there being no pressing necessity for sending it outside the proper military channel. An additional charge was, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the specification, that he reported officially

that he had sent the letter direct to the adjutant-general of the army, and yet sent an official communication to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of the South, in which he said: "I did not send a copy of my letter direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army, but did send a copy with a letter of transmittal stating all the facts in the case to department headquarters. The reason for the remark being made at the bottom of the letter sent through the regular channel, that a copy was forwarded direct to the adjutant-general of the army, was to oblige Major McLoughlin to forward my application in case he had a mind not to do so." So saying grossly falsifying himself and making a false official report to his superior officer, also suggesting bad motives to his commanding officer, dereliction of duty in sending his communication to the adjutant-general of the army direct. To the charges and specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty." The finding was: Of the specification to the first charge "Guilty of the facts as stated, except the words 'thereby censuring his superior officer in violation of paragraph 220, Army Regulations,' but attach no criminality thereto." Of the first charge, "Not Guilty." Of the specification to the second charge, "Guilty but attach no criminality thereto." Of the second charge, "Not Guilty." Of the first specification to the third charge, "Guilty of the facts as stated, but attach no criminality thereto in consequence of it not being a legal order." Of the third charge and second specification thereto "Not Guilty." Of the specification to the additional charge, "Guilty." Of the additional charge "Not guilty but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The sentence was: "To be suspended from rank and command for the period of six months and confined to the limits of the post occupied by the Headquarters of his Regiment, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the commanding general." The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case are approved and confirmed, by Brevet Major-General Terry, and the sentence ordered to be duly executed. The infliction of the punishment awarded by the court and the publicity given to the proceedings by their publication in orders, were considered to render a formal reprimand unnecessary.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MONTHLY LIST OF OFFICERS

who have been absent from their appropriate duties for a greater period than six months:

Second Lieutenant Walker A. Newton, U. S. A., late Thirty-fourth Infantry, awaiting orders since December 6, 1863. Authority—Twenty days' leave, S. O. 243, Fourth Military District, December 2, 1868; extended ten days, S. O. 306, A. G. O., December 24, 1868; permission to delay joining for ten days after expiration of leave, S. O. 10, A. G. O., January 13, 1869; absent on S. C. D. until placed on awaiting orders by G. O. 49, Fourth Military District, April 14, 1869; directed to report in person to commanding general Department Louisiana, by S. O. 202, A. G. O., August 20, 1869; has not received a copy of the order by reason of his having failed to report his address to the A. G. O.

First Lieutenant Geo. S. Spaulding (brevet captain), U. S. A., late Thirty-third Infantry, awaiting orders since January 11, 1869; authorized to remain in Washington, D. C., under medical treatment of Surgeon Norris for sixty days, by S. O. 8, A. G. O., January 11, 1869; granted three months' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 33, A. G. O., February 9, 1869; and ordered home to await orders by S. O. 131, A. G. O., June 1, 1869.

First Lieutenant S. H. Robinson, Third U. S. Cavalry, with leave since October 26, 1868. Authority—Twenty days' leave, S. O. 184, Department Missouri, September 17, 1868; extended four months on S. C. D., S. O. 294, A. G. O., December 10, 1868; granted two months' leave in lieu of appearing before Retiring Board, S. O. 78, A. G. O., April 3, 1869; leave extended two months, S. O. 125, A. G. O., May 14, 1869; still on leave on S. C. D.

Major E. McK. Hudson (brevet lieutenant-colonel), U. S. A., late Fifteenth Infantry, awaiting orders since June 29, 1863. Authority—Twenty days' leave, S. O. 121, Third Military District, June 4, 1863; extended six months, S. O. 147, A. G. O., June 20, 1863; further extended three months, S. O. 297, A. G. O., December 14, 1863; awaiting orders, G. O. 17, A. G. O., March 15, 1869.

Second Lieutenant W. G. Sprague, U. S. A., late Thirty-fourth Infantry, awaiting orders since July 21, 1868. Authority—Twenty days' leave, on S. C. D., S. O. 144, Fourth Military District, July 6, 1868; extended forty days, S. O. 190, A. G. O., August 20, 1868; on S. C. D. until placed on awaiting orders, by G. O. 29, Fourth Military District, April 14, 1869.

Captain Albert Barnitz (brevet colonel), Seventh Cavalry, with leave since February, 1869. Authority—Twenty days' leave, on S. C. D., S. O. 16, Department Missouri, February 13, 1869; extended thirty days, S. O. 22, Military Division Missouri, February 19, 1869; further extended two months, S. O. 70, A. G. O., March 26, 1869; on S. C. D. since.

Captain O. Hagen, U. S. A., late Eleventh Infantry, awaiting orders since September 8, 1868. Authority—Twenty days' leave, on S. C. D., S. O. 168, First Military District, September 2, 1868; extended ten days, S. O. 237, A. G. O., October 3, 1868; on S. C. D. until placed on awaiting orders by G. O. 29, Fourth Military District, April 14, 1869.

First Lieutenant J. H. Smith (brevet captain) Second U. S. Artillery, with leave since December 28, 1868. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for medical treatment, S. O. 38, Department Alaska, December, 1868; sixty days' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 27, Military Division Pacific, February 9, 1869; extended four months, S. O. 65, A. G. O., March 29, 1869; on S. C. D. since.

Captain J. Elliott, U. S. A., late Forty-third Infantry, awaiting orders since September 15, 1868. Authority—Sixty days' leave, S. O. 217, A. G. O., September 10, 1868; on S. C. D. until placed on awaiting orders, G. O. 14, Department Lakes, April 8, 1869.

First Lieutenant C. J. Powers, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, with leave since June 24, 1864. Authority—Twenty days' leave, on S. C. D., S. O. 143, Fifth Military District (on S. C. D.), S. O. 1, A. G. O., January 2, 1869; on S. C. D. since.

Captain W. F. Lynch (brevet lieutenant-colonel), U. S. A., late Forty-second Infantry, awaiting orders since October 27, 1868. Authority—On leave for seven days, per P. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., October 27, 1868; six months' leave on S. C. D., S. O. 265, A. G. O., November 5, 1868; awaiting orders, S. O. 112, A. G. O., May 11, 1869.

First Lieutenant Wm. D. O'Toole, U. S. A., late Thirty-first Infantry, awaiting orders since February, 1869. Authority—Ninety days' leave, on S. C. D., S. O. 35, A. G. O., February 11, 1869; awaiting orders since expiration of leave, S. O. 92, A. G. O., April 20, 1869.

Captain George B. Carso, U. S. A., late Forty-fifth Infantry, awaiting orders since December 11, 1868. Authority—Twenty days' leave, S. O. 63, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Jacksonville, Fla., November 12, 1868; extended six months, S. O. 284, A. G. O., November 28, 1868; awaiting orders, S. O. 167, A. G. O., July 13, 1869.

First Lieutenant J. L. Sherman, First Artillery, on leave since February 3, 1869. Authority—Six months' leave, with permission to go beyond the sea, S. O. 9, A. G. O., January 12, 1869; extended six months, S. O. 102, A. G. O., April 28, 1869.

Captain T. B. McFall, post chaplain, on S. C. D. since February, 1869. Authority—Twenty days' leave, permission to apply for thirty days' extension, S. O. 29, Fifth Military District, February 8, 1869; leave extended thirty days, S. O. 62, A. G. O., March 17, 1869; on S. C. D. since extension of leave.

Captain Wright Rives (brevet lieutenant-colonel), U. S. A., late

Sixth Infantry, on leave since March 1, 1869. Authority—One year's leave, S. O. 48, A. G. O., March 1, 1869.
 Captain J. J. Hoff, Twentieth Infantry, on S. O. D. since October 18, 1868. Authority—Twenty days' leave, S. C. D., S. O. 46, Department of Louisiana, October 2, 1868; on S. C. D. since.
 Colonel Samuel K. Dawson (brevet brigadier-general), U. S. A., late Nineteenth Infantry, awaiting orders since October 29, 1868, S. O. 538, A. G. O., October 29, 1868.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Kirkham (brevet brigadier-general), Q. M. D., with leave since December 6, 1868. Authority—Six months' leave, S. O. 285, A. G. O., November 30, 1868; extended six months, S. O. 113, A. G. O., May 12, 1869.
 Major A. H. Seward (brevet colonel), Pay Department, on leave since February 20, 1869. Authority—Ten months' leave, S. O. 23, A. G. O., February 3, 1869.
 First Lieutenant L. W. Barnhart, Fourth Cavalry, without leave since April 6, 1869.
 Captain G. O. McMullin, Third U. S. Cavalry, with leave since December 7, 1868. Authority—Thirty days' leave, S. O. 271, A. G. O., November 12, 1868; on S. C. D. since.
 Major T. Moore (brevet brigadier-general), Q. M. D., awaiting orders since October 20, 1868, S. O. 251, A. G. O., October 20, 1868.
 Second Lieutenant W. S. Mackay, Twenty-ninth Infantry, deserted July 15, 1868.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL RAWLINS.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 7, 1869.

General Orders No. 66.

The General announces to the Army the death of General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, on Monday, September 6, 1869, at twelve minutes after four p. m. The career of General Rawlins has been so brilliant and so closely connected with that of the President of the United States, that it is familiar to all, and it is an honor to the profession to connect his name with that Army for whose welfare he labored so hard and with so much enthusiasm. He will be interred with military honors from the War Department on Thursday next, at ten a. m. During the day of the funeral all the military posts and arsenals where this order may be received in time by mail or telegraph half-hour guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset and the flags be displayed at half-mast. The office of the War Department will be closed for public business till Friday morning and be draped in mourning, which will remain for thirty days. All officers of the Army will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm for three months.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 7, 1869.

The General of the Army having been charged with the official arrangements for the funeral solemnities of the late General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, announces the following order of procession: Funeral escort in column of march, battalion of foot artillery, battalion of marines, squadron of cavalry, battery of light artillery, Brevet Major-General Barry, commander of escort and staff; such volunteer corps under arms as may join in the procession; officers of the militia and volunteers in uniform; officers of the marine corps, Navy and Army, in the order named, in uniform, with side arms; the General of the Army and staff; the officiating clergy; the Surgeon-General of the Army and physicians to the deceased, the pall-bearers, Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Commodore Melancthon Smith, Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Brevet Major-General A. B. Eaton, Brevet Major-General M. C. Meigs, General Giles A. Smith, the hearse, Brevet Major-General John E. Smith, Brevet Major-General R. B. Macy, Brigadier-General Jacob Zellen, Brevet Major-General J. K. Barnes, Brevet Major-General Joseph Holt and the Mayor of Washington, the family and personal friends of the deceased, the President of the United States, the Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and its officers; Senators and officers of the Senate; members of the House of Representatives and its officers; the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia and the Associate Judges of the Court of Claims and of the Courts of the District of Columbia, with the members of the bar and officers of the courts; the Judiciary of the several States and Territories; the Assistant Secretaries of State, the Treasury and the Interior; the Assistant Postmaster-General and the Assistant Attorneys-General; the Comptrollers of the Treasury; Auditors of the Treasury; Registers and Solicitors of Departments; Commissioners of the Land Office, Pensions, Indian Affairs and Patents; officers of the Smithsonian Institute; the Chief Clerk and the clerks of the War Department; the clerks, etc., of the several departments, preceded by their respective chief clerks and all other officers of the government; survivors of the war of 1812; the corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown and other cities; the clergy of the District of Columbia and elsewhere; such societies and fraternities as may wish to join the procession, who will be assigned positions by the General commanding the escort; citizens and strangers.

The escort will be formed in front of the War Department, on the President's square, the centre opposite the north gate, at precisely half-past 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday, September 9th. The procession will move at 10 o'clock a. m. down Pennsylvania avenue to the Congressional burying ground.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers in uniform on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword.

Brevet Major-General William F. Barry, colonel Second United States Artillery, is charged with the arrangements of the day.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 7, 1869.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to the Navy-yard and station, will assemble at the Navy Department on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, in "full dress for general duty"—blue pantaloons and caps—to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of Major-General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War. Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, September 7, 1869.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, this Department will be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and will be closed from the morning of the 8th inst. until after the obsequies of the deceased Secretary shall be solemnized.

Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

ADVISES have been received from the U. S. flagship *Savannah*, off Funchal, Madeira, dated August 17th, through Midshipman Downs Wilson, son of Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, giving an interesting description of the cruise of the ship since she left Hampton Roads, and communicating the fact that the ship would leave Funchal on the 19th of August for Annapolis, at which point she will arrive on the 28th inst., should nothing unforeseen occur. During the cruise from Washington to Funchal, the distance travelled exceeded fifteen hundred miles, in the course of which the ship touched at Cherbourg, Brest, and Paris, France, Portsmouth and London, England, and all the Madeiras down to Funchal, the end of her destination.

THE British ship *Rosario* has seized the schooner *Daphne* at Levuka, Fiji, with 100 natives of Tanna on board, who, it is said, had been engaged as laborers for the plantations in Queensland, but who had been taken to Fiji as offering a better market. The ship's papers being irregular, and the condition of the natives very wretched, the commander of the *Rosario* sent the *Daphne* in charge of a prize crew to Sydney, where the vessel awaited adjudication in the Vice-Admiralty Court, and the master was to be prosecuted.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Kansas* arrived at St. Thomas from Rio Janeiro August 29th. She will sail for New York on the 2d of September.

COMMODORE Thomas A. Dornin, light-house inspector, has been inspecting the light-houses on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. He has found them all in good condition.

THE steamer *Nipsic* was on Friday last hauled off the marine railway at the Washington Navy-yard where she has been undergoing extensive repairs. She has received a new bowsprit, and will be rigged with three masts hereafter instead of two as heretofore.

VERBAL orders have been given by Vice-Admiral Porter to stop all work on the *Patience*. The vessel will proceed to Norfolk Yard to take the place of the *New Hampshire*, the latter having been ordered to the Portsmouth Yard to relieve the *Vandalia*. After a term of nearly six years of service as receiving ship at that station, the *Vandalia* is to go out of commission.

THE U. S. steam-sloop *Kansas*, Commander Erben, from Rio Janeiro, August 6, via Pernambuco, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas, September 1st, arrived at New York on the 8th inst. She carries 9 guns and has 120 officers and men, and brings 14 passengers, sent home by the United States Government.

THE particulars of the alleged cruelty on board the United States ship *Patience*, which returned about a month ago from the South Atlantic Squadron, have been already published, as well as the fact that a Court of Inquiry had been ordered at Portsmouth, N. H. The evidence taken by this Court has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, and it is believed that a Court-martial will be ordered immediately.

THE Court-martial lately in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the trial of the charges against Robert D. Bogart, the absconding paymaster's clerk, has completed its labors and forwarded its papers to the Navy Department at Washington. Its decision has not yet been made public. Bogart has secured the services of ex-Judge Beebe, a prominent criminal lawyer of New York, who will go to Washington to present his case to Mr. Secretary Robeson.

THE Cronstadt *Messenger* says that during the late naval manoeuvres in the Gulf of Finland, carried out under the orders of Admiral Boutakoff, a frigate of 57 guns, the *Oleg*, went to the bottom in consequence of an accidental blow from the iron-clad steam ram *Krem*. The hole made by the ram in the frigate's side was so large that she sank in fifteen minutes. Fortunately the weather was fine, so that out of a crew of upwards of 500 sixteen only were drowned.

THE *Pensacola*, Rear-Admiral Turner's flag-ship, was at last accounts making a trip to Puget Sound, and would return to San Francisco in two or three weeks to undergo extensive repairs. The *Ossipee*, Commodore Taylor's flag ship, will not complete her repairs for three or four months. The *Lackawanna* is to be refitted, and will be ready for sea in about eight months. The *Resaca* is good for a month or two at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, as also the *Saranac*. The *Cyane* will proceed to her station in Alaskan waters on the return of Admiral Turner, and the *Mohican* will soon return to San Francisco with the eclipse observation party, but of course will need repairs.

COMMANDER James S. Thornton, of the steamer *Kearsarge*, reports to the Navy Department from Tahiti, Society Islands, having sailed from the Chilian port of Talcahuano in April last, and reaching Mika Hiva, one of the Marquesas group, on June 6th, where he called upon the Governor, a French naval officer in the service of the protectorate Government. This is the only island of the group occupied by the authorities of the French protectorate. The Governor is assisted in his municipal authority by a brigadier and two gendarmes. No military force is now there. The harbor of Massachusetts Bay is easy of access, well sheltered and sufficiently commodious for practical commercial purposes. Rough fortifications were erected by Captain David Porter, in 1813, commanding the entrance there, and still remain, with the addition of a water battery, constructed by the French, facing the entrance. They had ten heavy guns mounted on pivots in the battery, and twenty-two lighter guns in the works. All these were, however, sent to Tahiti several years ago. Massachusetts Bay was formerly a favorite resort of the American whaling fleet, but latterly they seem to prefer the neighboring island of Magdalen. The *Kearsarge* sailed from Mika Hiva on June 7th, arriving at Tahiti on the 14th. Officers and crew all well.

We take the following from the Philadelphia *Press* of September 3d: The entire destruction of the *New Ironsides* by fire as she lay at League Island will be recollected with painful emotions by those who looked upon her as one of the noblest specimens of Philadelphia handicraft. As is the usual custom of the Government, what remained of the noble old craft was sold as it lay beneath the waves of the Delaware. During some days past the New York Wrecking Company have been diligently at work endeavoring to float the hull, and thus save it and the valuable machinery contained therein. The appliances used for this purpose are of the latest style of improvements, consisting of some twenty-five pontoons, a codorus with pump and engine, and another with a ponderous derrick. A few days ago it was thought that all was in order to enable the hull to be towed to the vicinity of Gloucester, and there beached. The Wrecking company's powerful steaming *Rescue*, together with three other tugs, took hold of the hull, and with so much force that either the hull had to be raised or machinery

and appliances snap. The result was the parting of hawsers of complicated fabric, and the sinking at an inopportune moment of the central pontoons. Divers, with complete suits of armor, have been on hand passing chains about the hull of the *Ironsides*, and affording all needed information. One of the grand objects of the company seems to be that of saving the propeller and machinery, all of which is very valuable. That portion of the machinery visible does not appear to be seriously affected by the long immersion to which it has been subjected. The hull now lies upon a bank, her starboard side being about seven feet out of water at high tide, with the port side but eighteen or twenty inches above the surface of the water. The workmen are now engaged in removing the heavy iron plating, which was securely screwed upon the side of the *Ironsides* by means of copper bolts.

THE United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed from Panama for the Feejee Islands on the 21st of August. The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 19th says: "We regret that we are soon to lose the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* from our harbor. During their permanence in these waters, the commander and officers have gained for themselves the friendship and esteem of all who had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with them, and the crew leave behind them a well-earned reputation for sobriety and orderly conduct, and they all take with them the best wishes for a safe and pleasant cruise, which will probably extend to nearly a year before the ship again gets back to this coast. The *Jamestown* goes first to the Feejee Islands, then to the Marshall, Caroline and Senievien Islands, lying a few degrees north of the Equator and in 158 degrees east longitude. The object of the cruise is to show the United States flag in these unfrequented seas, look after the interests of such Americans as may be settled or trading in either of the groups, and extend to them such assistance or protection as they may require. After visiting the islands, the *Jamestown* is ordered to return to the coast of South America. The following is a list of officers attached to the *Jamestown*: W. T. Truxtun, commander, commanding; C. L. Huntington, lieutenant-commander, executive officer; William Welch, master; Asa Walker, Jacob W. Miller, James M. Miller, Andrew Dunlap, P. T. Cunningham, ensigns; E. R. Denby, surgeon; E. D. Payne, passed assistant surgeon; George R. Watkins, paymaster; H. C. Cochrane, first lieutenant Marine Corps; Andrew Milne, boatswain; E. A. McDonald, gunner; E. N. Whitehouse, carpenter; Gilbert D. Macy, sailmaker. Surgeon E. R. Denby was detached from the *Jamestown* on the day prior to her departure from Panama, being relieved by Dr. Johnson. Dr. Denby returns home on the *Alaska*. The United States gunboat *Yantic* remained at last accounts at Aspinwall. The *Nyack* and *Onward* were at Callao, August 14th. All well on board. The admiral, with his flag ship the *Pensacola*, from San Francisco, was expected early in October.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Paymaster S. T. Browne, to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. L. Mead, to Philadelphia, for examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, to the *Tuscarora*.

Midshipman James D. Adams, to Washington, for examination for promotion.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigbee, to Washington, for special duty connected with signals.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Surgeon Edward M. Stein, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for temporary duty, to make physical examinations of officers of the Revenue Marine Service.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Allen V. Reed, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant Henry C. Nields, to duty at League Island.

Surgeon W. E. Schofield, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

Paymaster Robert W. Allen, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Washington.

Lieutenant Henry E. Nichols; Ensigns George G. Clay, E. W. Bridge and Franklin J. Drake; First Assistant Engineer D. M. Greene, and Second Assistant Engineers Thomas W. Eae and Henry Snyder, to the *Protic* on the 11th inst.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Paymaster Horatio L. Wait, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. L. Huddell, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass, from the *Tuscarora*, and granted leave of absence.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Norton, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to command the *Protic* on the 11th inst.

Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas, from duty at League Island, Pa.; Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*; Passed Assistant Paymaster Chas. W. Blamm, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the *Protic* on the 11th inst.

First Assistant Engineer David Jones, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

First Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony, from the *Michigan* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Marston Niles, from the *Albany*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Midshipmen Jesse B. Smith and H. M. Tallman, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Surgeon E. R. Denby, from the *Jamestown*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, from the *Ashuelot*, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Edward Kenney, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain James C. Walton, from the *Severn*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Boatswain Armistead Pomeroy, from the *Albany*, and ordered to the *Severn*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The orders of Ensign Wm. C. Strong, to the Navy-yard, New York, and he is ordered to the *Protic* on the 11th inst.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Ensign Wm. C. Strong's orders to the *Protic*, and he is ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 4, 1869:

John D. Brown, printer, August 19th, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.

Arthur J. McCallin, marine, August 28th, *Neral Hospital*, Washington City.

John Miller, beneficiary, August 31st, Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

THE SICK CALL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your issue of July 31st has an article from a Fort Riley correspondent professing to give a statement of the manner in which the "sick call" is conducted in the Army. The article is alike barren of correctness and of wit, a gratuitous fling at men who are as sincere and earnest in discharge of duty as any in the military service. So far from there being the haphazard system of dealing with the sick asserted by your correspondent, every medical officer of the Army who does his duty, critically examines all cases presenting themselves with an eye single to justice both to the soldier and the Government. Many cases present themselves which require that the surgeon's manner should be firm and his action decisive, else the "sick report" would be swelled to three times its just number. While the ill and suffering call for the best qualities of head and heart for their alleviation, so the confirmed or even neophyte malingerer must learn that his false assertions and false actions cannot go unpunished.

The Medical Corps of the Army has long held a justly high position in the public service; selected after a long and arduous examination, embracing not alone matters purely professional, but extending to mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, history, ancient and modern, astronomy, geography, practical mechanics, etc., etc., and, never having had the contaminating hand of "political influence" placed on its shoulders either in admission or promotion, it may be justly regarded as in the highest degree useful and respectable. The efforts of your correspondent can avail but little when his premises are so absolutely without foundation. He speaks through a reputable journal to thousands of the line and staff who know the incorrectness of his statements, and will place their seal of condemnation on his line of action.

No word of this communication has been dictated in anger, no vituperative language used, to correct an aspersions on an honored corps of the Army, the only object "flat jactata, ruat colum."

The high esteem in which your JOURNAL is held, its universal fairness exhibited in all Army matters, together with its able advocacy of needed reforms, justifies the hope that the above article obtain a place in your columns.

S. A. S.

FORT JEFFERSON, FLORIDA, August 23, 1869.

CAMP RUSSELL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The men composing the garrison at this post and the undersigned will feel extremely obliged by your copying in the next issue of the JOURNAL, the inclosed tribute of praise clipped from the North Carolina Standard, of the 4th September, a newspaper published in this city.

H. W.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 5, 1869.]

CAMP RUSSELL.—As a means of improving the communication from New Berne street to the State Fair Grounds all the buildings at Camp Russell interfering with the proposed road were recently removed by the soldiers of the garrison, since which the camp has undergone considerable improvement, and now presents a very compact and pleasing appearance.

The houses, and fences and trees have been thoroughly whitewashed and painted, old buildings removed, new fences and buildings erected, and a splendid flag-staff has just been erected in the centre of the parade ground, which adds much to its appearance. All this has been done in a very short period, without the aid of professional art or mechanical skill, nothing but the energy and industry of the men, and goes far to show what Uncle Sam's boys can do when pressed by necessity. This camp is now, considering its extent and the very limited number which garrison it, unequalled for cleanliness, neatness, and the regularity and good order of all its departments, and reflects great credit alike on the officers and the men under their charge.

THE "MONKEY."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you allow me space in your paper to say something relating to the improvement of the knapsack, on which subject another of your correspondents has written. I wish first to speak particularly of the "monkey" that we soldiers in this country have to put up with. Neither in shape nor convenience is it adapted to its purpose. A soldier has to crowd everything into it, from the cloth he cleans his musket with, up to his uniform coat and dress pants. After everything is put in it looks more like a drummer's bag than a soldier's knapsack. Now I should think that the quartermasters of stations might furnish canvas enough on the proper requisition for company commanders to get squad bags made for their respective companies; say to 100 men, four bags, each bag to contain the extra clothing of the men—fatigue pants and blouse, together with the cleaning traps. What is the plan adopted in the British service? A company is divided into squads, with a sergeant and corporal at the head of each squad, which are numbered respectively 1, 2, 3 and 4; the senior non-commissioned officer in charge of the first squad, and so on to the last. The captain holds the non-commissioned officer responsible for his squad and the regularity of the bunks in quarters. Why should not we?

Let every soldier have a small bag, size, 12 by 20, large enough to hold his cleaning traps; the larger squad bag to hold twenty-one of these small bags when

they are properly packed for the march. This bag should, when in quarters, be hung up at the left side of the soldier's bunk, and as there are now no receptacles provided for brushes and blacking, it will do to hold these while in quarters. A soldier has to store away in his monkey or knapsack, 1 dress coat, 1 pair pantaloons, 2 shirts, 2 drawers, 1 pair shoes, 2 pair stockings, 1 clothes brush, 2 blacking brushes and blacking, which with his dress hat or cap leave him no room, so that he is unable to take from one station to another his old fatigue clothing, consequently he has to apply to his first sergeant for a reissue at every place or station he goes to. When the trifling amount of five yards of canvas would make the above-mentioned bag and would remedy all this, it seems to me we ought to have it.

BLOOMFIELD.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with great interest the letter of General Custer to Colonel Parsons, on the subject of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy, for purely social, annual reunions; the more so, as I had expressed some like views, in writing to the first meeting held in New York to organize the Association. But having had occasion to modify the views I first held, from some discussion with a few of the oldest and most prudent graduates of the Academy, who would sanction no merely doubtful step that might affect its interest, I deem it well to state this through your JOURNAL.

General Custer's honest jealousy for the well-being and fair fame of his *Alma Mater* does credit to his head and heart. But I cannot but hope that, in carefully studying the constitution and by-laws of the Association, and upon more mature reflection, he also will see cause to dismiss his apprehensions as groundless. These pieces were very carefully drawn, so as not to give any ground for jealousies among outsiders, and to avoid all possibility of the clashing of individual interests within.

The association has no other object but what is borne on the face of its constitution and by-laws; and nothing but the most egregious dishonesty could attempt to force any other interpretation upon them. There is hardly a college of the country which has not its association of Alumni. So far from taking umbrage at this, every reasonable person is disposed to regard it as a very good and proper thing. Why should the Alumni of West Point place themselves in a different category, or allow any spirit of malevolence to force them into it?

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to avoid all censure, for "some pork will bile that way." But when the intention is pure and honest, and the consequent act unexceptionable, we may well exclaim in the old motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

Respectfully yours,
D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, September 7, 1869.

THE PAY ORDER.

I NEVER drew my pay twice;
I don't know what it means;
And yet, dear Uncle Samuel
Counts it among my sins.

They're enough for any conscience,
And often I'm remiss,
It hardly is the "square thing"
To burden me with this.

"These shoulder strap-ed scoundrels,"
As Southern papers say,
For wearing handsome uniform
Desire to draw more pay.

But if on looking round we find
The crime so grievous is,
Let the erring be corrected,
The fault is only his.

Why charge we on the nation—
For in this buttoned band
Are those, whose homes and firesides
Are scatter'd through the land—

Such breeches of the code of life
Of any upright man—
Honor! they call it I believe—
And place under the ban

Those who have earned a living,
At least—from those who can't—
And when there comes a struggle,
Are just the men we want.

PASTER.

A PARIS correspondent writes with reference to the successor of Marshal Niel:

The French army has not received the announcement of General Lebœuf's appointment as Minister of War with the satisfaction that the official papers represent as existing. The infantry seriously grumble to see artillery and engineer officers succeed each other to the Ministry of War, as they know nothing of infantry service and affect to despise it. Marshal Niel was accustomed to say: "Artillery and engineering are the only important services in an army; all the rest are extemporized by enthusiasm." Such speeches create a good deal of feeling. One consequence of General Lebœuf's appointment will be the abolition of the great military commands. The country hears this announcement with great satisfaction. There has been a rumor that the French Emperor wishes to make General Lebœuf a marshal. His Majesty would scarcely venture, in the present temper of the French people, to violate law. The law provides there shall be only six marshals in time of peace, and no new marshal shall be appointed until the former figure (six) be reached, except one for every three vacancies which may occur. There are now seven marshals. The

only one of them whose age and infirm health seems to warrant expectation of an approaching vacancy is Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. He and another marshal must die before General Lebœuf may lawfully receive the staff.

A DESCRIPTION OF SITKA AS IT IS.

THE following description of Sitka as it is, from the *Alaska Times*, a paper which is on the spot and ought to be some sort of authority, at least on such a matter, if not on others, will be of interest to Army people and their friends; for who can swear he will not be sent there?

To the outside world a description of Sitka as it is may not be uninteresting.

Sitka, formerly known as New Archangel, is the principal city in Alaska. Heretofore but little was known of it prior to its occupancy by the Americans. It was formerly the headquarters of the Russian American Fur Company. It is in latitude fifty-seven degrees, two minutes forty-five seconds north, longitude one hundred and thirty-five degrees seventeen minutes nineteen seconds west.

During the Crimean war it was visited by a combined squadron of French and English war vessels; but as no Russian naval force was to be found in the harbor, her Majesty's steamer *Briak* departed as she came, there being some contract previously entered into between the Government of Russia and that of England that the rights of the Hudson Bay Company and the Russian American Fur Company should be protected.

The harbor of Sitka is safe and commodious, and, except on rare occasions, smooth as a mill-pond. The wharf, which has been in use for a long time, is getting dilapidated. It needs repairing very much. There is ample material and room to build an excellent wharf, so as to allow vessels coming to this port to come alongside and discharge their cargoes. It would require but a small outlay of capital on the part of the Government to build or to add to the present wharf, and as it must be done sooner or later, is why we mention it. Just so long as troops are here the Government would save more by having a good wharf built than it now costs to build scows, loading and then unloading them again, besides the extra allowance each ship is allowed for each day she is detained after a certain lapse of time allowed to detach her cargo. All this labor could be avoided, and we hope to see it soon remedied.

Near the wharf is the battery, very different in appearance and material from what it was when in the hands of the Russians. The same may be said of the garrison; the quarters do not look the same, having undergone the most improving system of transformation.

The general's house is a source of marked observation. It can be seen many miles out at sea before entering our harbor. It is built on a rocky eminence about eighty feet above the level of the city. It commands a fine view of all the approaches by land and water, and is a very commodious building. It was originally built for the accommodation of the Russian governor, and no expense was spared to make it a princely habitation.

The custom-house is also a fine building, and in its immediate vicinity there are several warehouses and commodious stores, several of them doing a large and profitable business.

The Greek Church, with its dome and spire of Oriental style, is a beautiful structure, and attracts considerable attention from strangers arriving here for the first time. The military hospital is also a large and roomy building, and like many of the Russian houses, has an iron sheeted roof. The medical director has caused many excellent changes to be made in it, and for comfort and cleanliness it would do credit to any city on the coast.

Many new buildings are in progress of erection. Roads and sidewalks are daily being made, and industry and enterprise seem visible all over our city, notwithstanding the dull times which exist here at present.

The citizens have formed a civil government, hold elections, collect taxes, and seem to give general satisfaction. Nominally a civil government, because the military law rules the Territory. The commanding general seldom ever interferes except when solicited. This civil law saves him a vast amount of trouble and time which he can devote to the management of the department.

There are at present three schools in this city—one American and two Russian—and they are well attended.

A newspaper has been started a few months ago, which is well patronized, not only in Alaska, but all over the coast, and has many subscribers in the Atlantic States. The Lutheran denomination have a church here, but it is at present occupied by the post chaplain, Rev. Mr. Raynor.

The Masonic fraternity have a large number of members. We have two breweries in operation and doing a paying business. The parade ground is beautifully graded, and in front of it many the officers have neat and convenient quarters.

A little beyond lies the Indian Market, which is an institution of this city worthy of mention.

The Kaloshes, as the Sitka Indians are called, inhabit the coast between the Stekine and Chilcat country. During the summer months, a large number of them leave here and will not return until the approach of winter. There are about 1,000 of them at present in Sitka. They dwell in a continuous line of rude houses outside the stockade. These houses are built with hewn logs, and have four or five steps approaching the entrance, which is, in most of them, of a circular shape, and you have to enter with head and back stooped. They have a large fire in the centre of the floor, made of logs, around which they sit in dozens, smoking and singing, in which accomplishment they appear to take great delight. In the roof there is a large hole cut to let out the smoke. They have numerous apartments inside their cabins, something after the form of deck passengers' bunks in Tappscott's sailing vessels.

The Sitka Indians are considered to be very peaceable

they are by no means prepossessing, and are noted for their dishonesty. Their dress consists of a blanket; if it is red it is more valuable. And they black their faces very often. It would be difficult to describe the various spotted patches and stripes they employ to beautify their countenances, and but few of them wear caps or hats.

The squaws generally wear a pin of bone or silver stuck in their lower lip, but it is only those who are advanced in years who wear those emblems. They are noted for being very lazy.

They live on salmon, bear, and deer meat, generally. Their canoes are not near so large or as well got up as some we have seen along the coast.

The Sitka Indians are notable for burning their dead and preserving the ashes, which they place in their burying ground, and which they hold very sacred.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT THE CAMP OF CHALONS.

THE French Emperor was unable to be present at the Napoleonic centenary *fete*, which was held in the camp of Chalons on the 15th of August, owing, it is said, to a severe attack of rheumatism, and so sent his son, the Prince Imperial, to represent him on that occasion.

The Prince arrived at the camp on Saturday afternoon, being escorted from the railway station by the Cent Gardes. Upon arrival at headquarters he was received by General Bourbaki, the commandant, and his staff.

Soon after dusk came *la retraite aux flambeaux*—a spectacle which is every year repeated during the Imperial stay, but which to a stranger is very curious and pretty. At half-past eight o'clock some 250 drummers and an equal number of trumpeters assembled in front of the camp. They were accompanied by men from each regiment, 1,500 in number, who carried lighted torches, and flourished them wildly, like stage demons. At a given signal the 250 drums began a roll relieved by trumpets and the *retraite* was vehemently sounded.

The first event of Sunday was the celebration of military mass at the high altar erected in the open air in front of the Imperial quarters. By eight o'clock the troops were on the move up the slope—all equipped as for war, the artillery with their field batteries, dragoons, hussars, chasseurs, all in the saddle, and infantry with their chassepots and sword-bayonets gleaming in the sun. The infantry formed two opposite sides of an enormous square, the Quartier Imperial, and, opposite it, the cavalry and infantry forming the third and fourth sides. A carpet and chair were placed on the edge of the turf for the use of the young Prince, and towards this point each regiment sent its sappers and its colors, who were ranged in front of the altar, with the picked band which was to accompany the choir; the Bishop of Chalons was the celebrant. A red flag was hoisted or a gun fired when the mass-bell should ring, and at the elevation many more guns were discharged in admirable time, all the drums in the camp were beaten, and a hundred trumpets gave out their shrill music, while every head was bowed or bared.

At the conclusion of the mass, which was over soon after nine o'clock, the Prince took horse, and surrounded by a glittering staff and by representatives from the armies of nearly every European nation, who come at this season to witness the grand manoeuvres, stood in front of the Imperial pavilion while the troops defiled before him. First came the infantry, Chasseurs a Pied, Infanterie de la Ligne, and Infanterie de la Marine, 25,000 strong, each regiment preceded by its sappers, with the white aprons and the beads of which they are so proud. They marched quickly by, in grand divisions, and as each regiment reached the saluting base there were the usual loyal cries.

When the infantry had defiled, the cavalry and artillery passed by at a trot, and then the four regiments of dragoons, chasseurs, and hussars formed line in the valley with a battery of artillery on each wing, and, when the bugle sounded the charge, came thundering up the slope towards the saluting base, not stopping until they were within fifty yards of the Prince and the spectators. The line was admirably kept throughout. An interesting part of the day's programme was the distribution of "recompenses" by the Prince's own hand to a numerous band of soldiers of all ranks. The Prince did not, indeed, actually attach the medal or the cross to the breast. That appeared to be left for the officer of the company of the fortunate and deserving recipient. The *Times* correspondent, to whom we are indebted for a most interesting account of the proceedings, saw a captain of gendarmerie, himself profusely decorated, perform this office to four of his men, and with each of them he shook hands, and each of them he afterwards kissed upon both cheeks.

At the entertainment which ensued the Prince did the honors of the Imperial table to the chief officers of the camp, and, among other representatives of foreign armies, to General Sir W. Codrington, whose scarlet uniform and riband of the Bath had been conspicuous on the field. The soldiers, who received extra rations and a double allowance of wine during the day, now, in eating their breakfast, laid their plans for a day's campaign of pleasure. There were races, a balloon, a theatre, restaurants, cafes, concerts, bals champetres, etc., etc. No pickets and no quarrelling were seen. Everybody seemed gay, good-humored, and forbearing—a fact which, considering the quarts of wine given to the men in mess, and the temptations of the cabarets, says much for the good temper and docility of the French soldier. A brilliant display of fireworks in the camp ended the Centenary *fete*.

The following telegraphic dispatch from the Emperor was communicated to the troops by the Commander-in-Chief on Monday: "I was desirous of passing the 15th of August in the midst of the great military family. Not being able to go, I determined to get myself replaced by my son, and to charge him to distribute the recompenses. I thank the army for the reception which it has given him, and for the good wishes which it sends to me on the occasion of my *fete*. I propose, however, to go to Chalons before the camp is raised."

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

[From the New York Nation.]

WE doubt if many people have rightly appreciated the difficulties with which the American crew had to contend last Friday—although one or two journals, the *World* certainly, pointed them out early in the season—because few understand the extent to which, what may be called the athletic mania, prevails among the upper classes in England. The state of things among them at this moment is one, the like of which, has probably never elsewhere been seen. In more than one of the great public schools—Eton at the head of the list—the time and attention of a large portion of the boys are occupied almost exclusively with boating and cricket, the studies of the school being treated by them as of little or no consequence, and the acquisition of skill in outdoor amusements being set down as the principal object of being at the school; and all this not only with the connivance, but the approval, of the masters. Indeed, the other day an advertisement for an assistant master appeared in an English paper, in which good bowling was mentioned as an essential qualification; and at Eton a considerable portion of the time of the masters is taken up with teaching the boys cricket and rowing; and it is by his excellence in these that a boy's standing in the school is measured. Success in study is not treated as a merit at all unless accompanied by skill in athletic sports; it was testified before an Endowed Schools Commission that, years ago, a studious boy "was not thought the worse of" for being studious if he was good in the cricket-field or on the water. In fact, the public schools of England at this moment are little better than gymnasia in the literal sense of that term. Many of the masters profess to deplore this state of things, but say they cannot help it. The great increase in the national wealth has crowded the schools with the sons of the *nouveaux riches*, who are anxious to have their children associate with the children of the older aristocracy, and to acquire their tastes and habits; and, as long as they do this, do not care about their receiving any mental training whatever. The origin of the evil, however, goes a good way further back. The ideal youth of the landed class in England has never been a youth who knew a great deal, but a manly, truthful, reserved, plucky fellow. The eldest sons were of course not expected to do anything for a living, and would have scorned even the appearance of qualifying themselves to earn one. For the younger sons, on the other hand, there existed the army and navy, and the diplomatic and Indian and Civil Services, and in none of these were educational qualifications of any kind exacted. Places and promotion in them were got by favor and connection, not by education; and as far as mere personal quality went, a man got on better in them by the possession of certain moral and physical traits than any mental ones. The schools, consequently, prepared the kind of man which the upper classes of English society called for, to which there would have been no special objection on the part of other people, if the upper classes had not coolly appropriated the rich endowments left for the instruction of the poor, and used them in fitting up and carrying on these curious institutions for their own sons.

The habits and ideas of the schools have of course been carried to the universities. During the recent Parliamentary inquiry into their condition, many graduates of the highest standing—Mr. Charles Roundell, secretary of the Jamaica Commission, for one, himself a boating man—expressed in strong terms their sense of the injurious effect, both on scholarship and character, of the prevailing rage for athletic sports. They occupy by far the larger share of the time and interest and attention of the larger portion of the students of Oxford and Cambridge, leading to a sort of ill-concealed contempt for knowledge, and a deep and deepening worship of muscle; and several of the witnesses spoke in strong terms of the brutalizing effect of this on the *tone* of the students; others, too, have found no difficulty in connecting it with the mode of suppressing the Indian mutiny and the Jamaica rebellion, and with the attitude of the upper classes of late years towards *weak* people of all races.

Now the general effect of this is, that most of the English boys at least of three of the great public schools and two of the universities, may be said to be training for a boat-race from the age of twelve to twenty-four. They live during these twelve years in a society in which little but rowing, cricketing, riding and shooting are talked; in which the things which make for muscle, wind, and bottom are constant subjects of experiment and discussion; in which all the niceties of rowing are as familiar as daily practice and precept and the traditions of three or four generations can make them; and in which muscular vigor and dexterity may be said to be transmitted from father to son. The consequence is, that the captain of a Cambridge or Oxford University crew has, it is fair to say, his pick of about a thousand young men in first-rate physical and moral "condition." We do not mean, of course, that he actually chooses out of that number; but the dozen he does choose from have been presented to him by a process of natural sifting performed on the whole body.

If we contrast this state of things with that in which the Harvard crew was formed, we shall have some idea of the unfavorable conditions under which the Americans rowed the late race; even if we leave out of sight altogether the change of climate, food, and water, and the presence of a vast multitude whose sympathies were with the other side—no unimportant matter, as everybody knows who has ever had to struggle, with nerves at high tension, for anything whatever, under unfriendly eyes. The taste for athletic sports in America is not over fifteen years old. It is only within the last ten or twelve years that it can be said to have found a firm foothold in the colleges. Even now the schools do little to encourage it, and most boys come up to Harvard and Yale in complete ignorance of boating and most other outdoor games, though base-ball has been of late years a good deal cultivated. At both colleges, too, the number of students who cultivate rowing is small, very small; it costs money, and the mass are poor; it costs

time, and the mass are busy preparing to earn their living at the earliest possible moment. The consequence is that a dozen is, perhaps, as many as the captain of a crew has to choose from, and this dozen have comparatively little experience, and no great boating traditions—which as regards *morale*, is no light matter—behind them.

THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

AT the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Exeter, Captain R. C. Mayne, R. N., C. B., late of the *Nassau*, read a paper on "Recent Surveys in the Straits of Magellan." He has recently returned from the command of the Government survey in the Straits, which has marked more distinctly the shoals, and discovered more harbors for large ships. The paper was one of great interest, and fully described the physical characteristics of the Straits, and of the land and its inhabitants bordering on it.

The Straits are navigated for reaching the ports of the Pacific instead of going round Cape Horn. For many years after its discovery by Magellan it was thought to be the only way round, but when the sea around Cape Horn was discovered the Straits were unused for a century. The Straits, however, were afterwards used by navigators, and the passage through it was much easier for vessels than to round Cape Horn, with its furious gales, and where ships were often kept for forty or fifty days near the same place, in consequence of the adverse winds. The Straits were about 200 miles long, and with a width varying from two to fifteen miles.

Throughout its course there was a complete change of scenery and of climate. Entering from the east, for a great many miles there was low prairie land without any trees, but at the other end perpendicular hills of great height rose from the water's edge, and were clothed with the antarctic and evergreen beech. Here there were very frequently torrents of rain for days together, varied by snow and hail in their various seasons. For three months together in the summer they were not able to dry their clothes except by the engine fires; but, when they had a fine day and the mists were cleared away, the scene was grand beyond description.

It was clearly shown that the Straits were easily navigable, and that by it the ships were carried up to a fine latitude on the Pacific coast of South America, without encountering the rough seas of the Pacific. The *Nassau*, undertaking the recent survey, was a vessel of 4,000 tons burthen, and drew 24 feet of water, and it was able to pass through the Straits. Thirty-eight steamers also passed through the Straits in the same manner, and there was a monthly—to be fortnightly soon—line of steamers running from Valparaiso to Liverpool through the Straits.

Speaking of the inhabitants of the country along the Straits, Captain Mayne spoke of the herds of llamas, "a long-necked donkey on longer legs," which roam on the prairie lands there, and which furnish the food and the clothing of the natives, and referred at length to the domestic life of the Patagonians and Fuegians. The former liked spirits, but would not smoke; but the latter could not be prevailed on to taste wine or rum a second time, but smoked themselves to an insensible state. The Patagonians were very fine men, but the old navigators had exaggerated their height, which was not to be wondered at. Footmen, dressed in their long monacha cloaks reaching to their feet, standing by the side of their short horses against the clear horizon, they looked very tall indeed. He measured one man six feet ten and a-half inches, others were about six feet four or five inches, but most were five feet ten or eleven inches, or four or five inches taller than the middle height of England. The women were nearly as tall as the men. Captain Mayne was of opinion that it was true the Patagonians killed their old people, for he saw none but of a working age among them, and he was of opinion that these people might be easily educated, their powers of imitation being very great.

In the survey Captain Mayne made 700 miles of close survey, and took 4,000 miles of soundings.

THE Military Council of Revision at Gardanne (Bouches-du-Rhone) recently discovered a singular fraud to escape service in the French army. Four conscripts successively presented themselves for the medical visit, all apparently blind of one eye, the pupil of which was enormously dilated. Three of the young men were exempted, but on the fourth appearing, the coincidence seemed so remarkable that the members of the council questioned him closely, and, becoming embarrassed, he at last acknowledged that the apparent infirmity had been produced by rubbing the eye that morning with a pomade of belladonna. The three other conscripts were called back, and, having acknowledged that they had had recourse to the same means, were all declared good for the service. A singular fact was that there had been no concert between the young men, and that the operations had been performed by different persons, who appeared to make a trade of such frauds. All the parties have since been prosecuted, and the young men have been now each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, the operator to one year of the same punishment, and some persons who had acted as intermediaries to three months each. Our authority for these facts is the *London Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE Prussian military organ *Militarische Blätter* complains of the reluctance of Bavaria to co-operate with Prussia in maintaining the Rhine fortresses in a proper state of defence. The commission appointed to inquire into the state of these fortresses has decided that the Prussian Government shall not be allowed to contribute to the maintenance of either Mayence, Ulm, or Rastadt, so that they will be virtually removed from the control of the Prussian military authorities. As to Germersheim and Ingolstadt, they are to remain under the exclusive superintendence of the Bavarian War Office as hitherto.

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An English journal is very much amused by the following, which it extracts from an American paper: "In our communication from Boston about the Peace Jubilee, published in yesterday's edition, the following words should have occurred: 'Mozart's Twelfth Mass.' One of our compositors, evidently not a musical man, set it up in this way: 'Mozart's Twelfth Massachusetts,' and so appeared in the paper."

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JUSTICE FOR THE NAVY PENSIONERS.

WE some time ago called attention to the gross injustice, involving also substantial repudiation, in the course of Congress in reducing the rate of interest on the Navy Pension Fund. The law of 1862, it will be remembered, divides the prize money of the Navy between the captors and the Pension Fund. The justice of this division will occur to every one. The immediate captor is rewarded and incited to vigilance and activity, by an ample share in the proceeds of his prize, and yet the whole Navy also participates in the benefits of the capture.

This Pension Fund, during the war, was swelled by the numerous and valuable prizes taken, to fourteen millions of dollars. This sum the Secretary of the Navy, as Trustee, by express authority of Congress, invested in six per cent. gold-bearing bonds. Last year, the number of pensioners amounting to only a little over 2,700, to whom were paid about \$375,000, Congress resorted to the extraordinary proceeding of reducing the rate of interest on the particular bonds of the Fund to three per cent. in currency. The avowed purpose of this was to bring the income down to the then necessities of the pensioners at the then rates. Now under the original Act it was provided that if such a surplus should accumulate as did actually accumulate, it should be applied to the making of further provision for the wants of the disabled officers and seamen of the Navy. When it is remembered that the highest pension now paid in the Navy—to an Admiral's widow—is but thirty dollars a month, from which the pensions run down to eight dollars a month for total disability, it will be seen that there was a possible and good use to which to put this surplus. The proper action for Congress was plain. It should have raised the paltry pensions to a higher sum. In so doing it would only have applied the fund which the Navy had created by its industry and valor, to its proper and legitimate purposes. It was a fund created under the express promise of the law that it should be kept for the benefit of the disabled and the widows and orphans of the officers and men of the Navy; and the existing pensions were plainly insufficient.

The Pension Act of July, 1868, confined the pensions to officers and men disabled or who had contracted disease while actually borne on the books of some ship in commission, or while on the way under orders to some ship in commission. The injustice of this discrimination is very great. One-half of the lives of most officers is spent on shore duty, in the performance of which duty they are as liable to disease or accident, as at sea. Take for instance the Navy-yards at Norfolk and Pensacola, where the yellow fever is so common. During one of the epidemic seasons at these yards more officers die than in a whole squadron at sea during the same time. Here was another use to which to put the surplus. Congress might well have employed a part of the surplus income by extending the benefits of pension to these officers on shore duty.

But leaving out of the account these necessities of the service, and even supposing they did not exist, the action of Congress in repudiating nearly two-thirds of the interest on the Pension Fund bonds, was as unparalleled as it was disgraceful. Granting that Congress had the power to divert the fund from its proper to other uses—which also would have been unfair in practice—it certainly had no

moral right to accomplish this purpose by repudiating the bonds in which the Fund was invested.

The Navy, moreover, in capturing these prizes, did so under an implied contract with the Government that their proceeds should be divided between the captors and the Pension Fund. Perhaps the Navy would have been just as vigilant in the watch and as gallant and vigorous in the pursuit and capture if no such promise had been given, and perhaps prize-money is a "relic of barbarism," as some legislators declare, but these considerations have nothing to do with this case. A sacred promise had been made and an honorable Congress would not have broken it in any way, certainly not in this one. The original Act solemnly provided that the fund "should be and remain forever" a fund for naval pensions.

When it was first hinted that there was a possibility of repudiating a part of the national debt by reducing the rate of interest on the Government bonds, capital all over the world trembled, and Wall Street fairly groaned, so that Congress was eventually obliged, to restore confidence, to pass an Act declaring the inviolability of the debt. Yet when the bonds of less than three thousand poor disabled Navy-men, and the widows and orphan children of sailors who had fallen in their country's service, were repudiated, not a word of protest was heard in the halls of Congress! The Act passed in some mysterious way, almost without debate, we believe, and did not excite the attention when it became law of anybody except those immediately interested, who are not people very powerful with politicians or journalists, so their great wrong had no one except the Secretary of the Navy and a very few friends cognizant of the facts, to demand its redress.

Our hope and charitable inference is that Congress passed the Act hurriedly, and unaware of the extraordinary injustice and vicious precedent, and that it will at its next session readily repair the injury. We understand that a prominent member of the House of Representatives proposes to promptly introduce a bill for the repeal of the Act, and for the increase of the pensions, and that the measure will receive the hearty approval of the Navy Department, as it ought also that of every honest legislator of whatever party.

SOLAR HEAT.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON is still confident of his ability to control by mechanical appliances those vast forces stored up in the sun, and which, obedient to the mastery of genius, may yet be made the willing servant of man. Turning aside for a time to give us the *Monitor* and the inventions associated with it, Captain ERICSSON has, with this interruption, steadily pursued his investigations into the nature of solar heat for several years. These investigations have now reached a practical result in inventions already patented in this country and in Europe, which will, in due time, be introduced to public use.

It is not expected, we believe, that solar heat will through them be made to supersede steam, but that they will give us a new motive power which can be made available where none other can. It is precisely where there is the greatest lack of the other sources of power that solar heat is most abundant. With these inventions of Captain ERICSSON, if they fulfil his confident expectations, large portions of the earth's surface, otherwise waste and desolate, may be made to support populations which will furnish the basis for new and thriving States. With solar engines to do his work, M. LESSERS may find that he can turn the Great Sahara to better uses than converting it into an inland sea. It needs no very lively imagination to realize what new schemes of industrial conquest men may undertake when they are able to hitch the sun to their engines, and set its mighty forces at work at their daily tasks. The claims made in behalf of Captain ERICSSON's solar inventions are great, but the genius he has already exhibited will secure for them a confidence and respect that could not be accorded a less illustrious engineer.

Though the exact nature of these new inventions has not yet been made public, we are getting a hint from time to time of the character of the scientific investigations upon which they are

based. Some time since we published a communication from Captain ERICSSON upon the subject of his discoveries in reference to solar heat, and a very elaborate paper upon the same subject was read at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in session last week at Northampton, Mass. This paper is presented as an extract from an "Essay on Solar Heat" upon which Captain ERICSSON is now engaged, and which he promises to give us in about three years' time. The most important fact intended to be established by this essay, "will be the dynamic energy of the sun's radiant heat before it enters our atmosphere, as well as the actual temperature of the sun's rays before influenced by the atmosphere and its vapor, or by terrestrial objects." The extract presented from this essay considers one of the important practical manifestations of solar agency, the abrasion of the earth's surface caused by the flow of rain water in its course to the sea. The change of position of the matter abraded has, this paper asserts, an important influence on the rotary motion of the earth. Vast masses of matter are transported by the rivers flowing toward the equator from a point on the earth's surface of less, to that of greater, resistance to the rotary motion, which reaches the maximum at the equator, the point of the greatest circumference. Taking the investigations of Generals HUMPHREYS and ABBOT as a basis for calculation, it is estimated that the amount of energy required by the earth to overcome the resistance to its rotation, occasioned by the deposits carried down the Mississippi, exceeds four thousand and fifty-two trillions of foot-pounds annually, and the amount of *vis viva* of which the earth is being deprived every second by the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, during their flow to the sea will be 19,323,000,000 of foot pounds, representing a force of 35,133,000 horses' power. The elements of this calculation are thus stated:

It has been already stated that the mean annual discharge of earthy matter at the mouth of the Mississippi is 903,100 millions of pounds. The centre of the basin, indicated on the diagram representing the earth, before alluded to, being 2,461,320 feet nearer the axis than the mouth of the river, we can readily calculate that the increase of rotary velocity will be as already stated 178 feet per second; a rate acquired by a fall through 500.6 feet. The elements are thus furnished for determining with precision the amount of *vis viva* which the earth must part with in consequence of the change of position of matter attending the abrasion during the flow of the rain water from the basin to the mouth of the river. Multiplying 903,100 millions by 500.6, we prove positively that the amount of energy to be given up by the earth in order to impart the stated increase of rotary velocity to the abraded matter, exceeds four hundred and fifty-two trillions of foot-pounds annually. But the formation of 30,000 square miles of delta, over which the Mississippi now runs, has required ages, during which the earth has been unceasingly deprived of *vis viva*. Computation is scarcely needed to show that unless some adequate counteracting force has been in operation, a perceptible diminution of the earth's axial velocity has taken place.

Other rivers, such as the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, effect a like result, though the Mississippi exerts by far the greatest influence in this way. Other rivers, such as the Amazon, flowing in a general direction parallel with the equator, do not affect the earth's motion, while the influence of others is neutralized by that of rivers in their vicinity, flowing in the opposite direction. Captain ERICSSON suggests that the disturbance he points out may account for some of the retardation which the lunar tables reveal. We have not space to give his interesting argument in detail, and refer to his paper here only to call attention to the investigations of this distinguished engineer, of which they are the first result, and which promise in the end to add another to the mechanical forces controlled by men. After giving us two such inventions as the screw and the Monitor system of iron-clads, Captain ERICSSON may well rest upon his laurels, if to these he add a third invention such as he promises to place within our reach ere long.

SOME of the papers which are anxious to find fault with President GRANT and his Cabinet Officers, are making a great cry over the unlawful and expensive employment of the *Tallapoosa* as a means of conveying the Secretary of the Navy, General SHERMAN, and Admiral PORTER to the different naval stations and national fortifications of the country. They say they ought to travel as other people do, and pay their way, in cars and steamboats. There is no force or truth in what these jstals allege. The mission of the officers criticised is a Government mission, and it is altogether proper and be-

coming that they should use a national vessel in accomplishing it. Though these journalists may not appreciate so intangible a matter, there is yet something due to the dignity of prominent officials representing the Nation, and engaged in serving its interests. Of a piece with this kind of small attack was the outcry of a certain New York paper, jealous of republican consistency, on hearing the rumor that it was proposed to send a national vessel to escort the Empress EUGENIE to this country, which, the story said, she was about to visit. This patriotic journal declared it would be an insult to our republican people for the Government to show honors to the wife of LOUIS NAPOLEON!

THE readers of the JOURNAL will recollect what sanguine anticipations the English papers have indulged in for the past two or three years, respecting the "turret ship" *Monarch* and her twenty-five ton guns. The high order of talent and mechanical genius which has been engaged in the design of this "huge engine of war" certainly warranted the great expectations of the sea lawyers in Parliament and the admirers of Captain COLES, K. C. B., that illustrious marine engineer and inventor. Not only did the gallant captain himself pass whole days over his drawing-table, throwing off detailed mechanical drawings by the score, ready for the foundry and the forge, but the distinguished plagiarist of the Monitor gun-carriage, Captain SCOTT, F. R. S., lent his great genius also to the preparation of the plans for this "powerful addition to the British Navy." Others of lesser fame gave their assistance, and the whole appears to have been watched over by E. J. REED, C. B., Chief Constructor of the Navy and designer of the *Hercules*, a vessel which has achieved over 14 knots with a little over 8,000 horses' power!

The first trial of the *Monarch's* battery, it is true, has not been very successful, but what may not be expected when all the details have been perfected?

Respecting this trial the *Engineer* of the 27th ultimo says: "As it has been stated the results were unsatisfactory, it is well to put the facts before our readers." These "unsatisfactory" results as near as can be made out from the confused account published, seem in part to be as follows: "A hydraulic tube gave way in one carriage;" "the mats on which the trunnion blocks rested were too light, and the concussion in consequence slightly compressed them, and caused pressure on the screws." The *Engineer* adds:

Such difficulties have hitherto attended the lifting of the platforms of turret guns, and the operation has proved so slow and unsatisfactory, that all the latter carriages have been constructed instead with the means of lifting the guns at their trunnions, by which plan the weight to be raised is reduced nearly one-half. On this principle the muzzle-pivoting carriages of Col. SHAW for twelve and eighteen-ton guns, and the land service carriages of Col. CLARK, R. A., and Col. INGLIS, R. E., for eighteen-ton guns, as well as the carriages of Captain SCOTT now carrying the twenty-five-ton guns of the *Monarch*, have been constructed; and it was on the same compound pivoting principle that Captain COLES, some two months since, elected to have the *Captain's* carriages made.

"That some defects in details should be found [with such a fix as this] was to be anticipated." Of course, the details are a mere bagatelle, as every engineer knows who has had any practice. After the skill, experience and genius of such mechanicians as Captains COLES and SCOTT, Colonels SHAW, CLARK, and INGLIS, and others too numerous to mention have produced a "general plan," if the admiralty cannot supply the necessary "assistants" to carry out such trivial matters as the "details" only, why so much the worse for them, the Treasury and the Navy. Captain COLES cannot be expected to make all the working plans.

We trust that before the high-sided, rolling, top-heavy, thinly-clad *Monarch* is sent to the Baltic with hostile intent, the "details" of her battery will be perfected; otherwise she will stand but a slim chance against the 15-inch smooth bores, with 100-lb. charges, which are to be seen in those parts mounted on Monitors.

THE late Report of the Board of Visitors of "the celebrated Military Academy of West Point, in the United States," has attracted the notice and speculation of the *British Army and Navy Gazette*, which paper, however, comments with great good sense on the question what the Report really means. It thinks the Report shows that "our American

consins are, in matters military, not without their shortcomings and troubles," although, says the same authority, "we believe no Army in the civilized world possesses a better military college than West Point." Its reason for citing the criticisms in the Report (already familiar to our readers) is to show that "if the English establishments are not very much better, they are certainly not so very much worse than those of other lands," and that those English critics are mistaken who consider that "West Point is, as a military college, as near perfect as possible." Our contemporary would perhaps be surprised to learn that *our* task is somewhat different over here; it is to defend West Point against rabid reformers who would utterly raze it from the earth as worthless; it is to show Congressmen who grudge the niggardly budget year by year not that it is "as near as perfect as possible" but that it has claims to be spared from destruction. Jealous generals, of volunteer renown, oftenthrust to "kill West Point," and can only be induced to relent from their dreadful purpose by much beseeching. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and his own house; and it is with a strange mixture of consolation and indignation that one hears the highest praise of West Point—express or implied—from foreign countries, whose military schools have enjoyed twice the advantages and fourfold the Government patronage.

Regarding that famous paragraph in the Report in which the Board declares that, however nearly the Academy may have met the want of the past, it does not, in view of the national growth and the new teachings of science, meet the requirements of the present, as the single military school of a great nation, and that therefore its standard would be raised, the paper just quoted very sensibly says:

But what does the report prove? That the United States have not got an efficient Military Academy? Certainly not. It simply shows that with similar institutions, as with men, and arms, and projectiles and all that appertains either to military or civil life in this world, the universal rule is that of progression. What was admirable in 1800 would be laughed at in 1860, and what was to be praised in the latter year is far behind the times in 1869.

We do not, however, agree with our contemporary in interpreting the remarkable phrase of the Board's Report that "the time has come for a new organization altogether, on a greatly enlarged plan" as a belligerent one. It may be true, as we are told, that this paragraph penned by a French functionary, would have caused stocks to rise and fall in London and Paris; but that it looks "as if the United States did not contemplate being much longer at peace with the world in general" we do not believe. This is the hypothesis which the Report will have to meet and overcome in Congress next winter; but the simple truth is that it is by bringing the preparations for war up to the new demands of the times that peace will be secured. And we know of no way of obtaining and, as it were, keeping ready for demand so much potential military skill and training at so slight an expense, as that suggested by the Board.

THE death of Paymaster John D. Gibson, of the Navy, will be read with deep regret by his many friends. Paymaster Gibson received his commission in 1840, and from that date till nearly the day of his death, served his country faithfully and well. His last duty was on board the *Guerriere*, the flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, of which he was fleet paymaster. While at Montevideo last year he contracted a disease of the liver and reached home, only a few weeks since, to die among those who knew and loved him best. By birth a Georgian, he never wavered in his devotion to the flag of his country, in its greatest trial, and was only happy when active in its service. During the war he occupied most responsible positions, involving the purchase of large amounts of naval supplies, and fully justified the trust reposed in him by Government. Of fine personal appearance, of a genial, large-hearted, social nature, and of most inflexible integrity, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. At home, he was the hospitable gentleman—on duty, the faithful, accomplished and courteous officer. In the strictest sense, he was a patriotic and Christian man. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. He lies in Greenwood, where he was buried with the military honors due to his rank. He died in the 64th year of his age, leaving to his children the precious inheritance of a spotless reputation.

THE *Engineer* is given to understand that chilled shot are now being cast in sand at Woolwich.

CENTENARY OF NAPOLEON'S BIRTH.

(From the Italian Correspondence of the New York Times.)

YESTERDAY (Aug. 15th.) was the *festa* of the Assumption of the Virgin, and the anniversary of the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte. Just one hundred years ago a lady of respectable family at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, was kneeling at her devotions in one of the churches when she was seized with the pains of childbirth. She went home and was delivered of an infant, which was baptized with the name of Napoleon Bonaparte. Everybody knows the rest of the story; indeed, one of the most eventful and interesting among historical records. Little did those think who stood over the couch of a smiling infant that a man was born who was to set Europe on fire and found a dynasty with the slaughter of two millions of human beings. Similar things had before occurred in history; but the actor sends forward no notice of the instrument of blessing or chastisement which in the hands of God he is destined to be. The *festa* of the Assumption is made of little account here, but all who have seen it know what a pretty spectacle the French have made of the celebration of the 15th of August in this capital city. A little while back it was thought that this first centenary would be the occasion for paying extraordinary honors to the memory of the deified Caesar. Something was said about the intention of the whole family of the Bonaparte blood to meet in the little town of Ajaccio, which an accident has given a fame in all the world quite out of proportion to any other claim which it has to notice. But no special mark of attention has been extended to town or time, and we are led to conclude that the Bonapartes are not very proud of the humble place which was the cradle of the Imperial race. Indeed, if we examine pretty closely, we shall find that it was only by a slender chance that the greatest of the so-called Frenchmen was not born an Italian subject, instead of one of *la grande nation*, as it was only a month before the birth of the Bonaparte that the island of Corsica was wholly transferred from Italian to French control. The population is still Italian in language and habits, and there are some enthusiasts among the patriots of this country who look forward to the time when the ancient possession shall be restored to its original ownership. But that time is remote, and it will only arrive when Italy is strong enough to make good her claim to Malta, Istria, Dalmatia, Ticino and the Lower Tyrol. The Italians feel a pride in the Bonapartes—a pride which they are reluctant to confess, but not unmingled with jealousy; for from the beginning they have seen them using their talents for the glory of another nation. But in a controversy you will find them ready to maintain that the credit of having produced the stock belongs to Italy.

When Louis Napoleon came into power after trampling upon the Republic, an effort was made by the Imperialists to prove for the Bonapartes a remote and illustrious origin. Records here in Tuscany were ransacked, and a sounding story was made out. But the simple truth, which every intelligent person here knows, is, that the ancestors of the family were persons of position simply respectable—which is saying much—such as lawyers, writers of books, and canons of churches. If the Bonapartes have made a name in the world, they owe it to talents which nature has given them, and not to the factitious circumstances of a long line of ancestors.

The Bonaparte family can be traced back to Florence in the time of the Guelph and Ghibelline wars. In those rude times many of the common people had no family names, but one or another was known as John of the Stone, or Peter of the Iron Hand, and so on through a varied list. The humble ancestors of these now French heroes in the struggle between the Papacy and the Empire took the side of the former, and received the name of Buonaparte, or, as we say in English, Goodpart. This continued to be the orthography until the first Napoleon dropped the u in writing the name, and it is still correct according to the somewhat flexible Italian analogy.

The Empress, it is said, intends in a few days to set foot upon the island of Corsica on her way to the East, thus looking into the cradle of the Imperial stock. The Empress is made a convenience of for many occasions, and she does her part with grace and address. Many a trained diplomat would accomplish less. Although Eugenie is too warm a friend of the Pope to please the Italians, yet they would be glad if, crossing their territory, she would give them an opportunity to gratify their curiosity and exhibit their admiration for pure and good sympathies preserved amid the temptations of high places.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR STAFF QUESTION.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

FROM a pamphlet published in America, with the title, "Principles of Naval Staff Rank," by a surgeon United States Navy, we learn that important changes are in course of being carried out [our cotemporary should say, are under discussion] in the rank and position of naval officers of the United States. Changes of a like nature have been made in our own Navy without detriment to discipline and with great advantage to the service. Mr. Secretary Bancroft gave relative rank to surgeons in 1846, which was established by Congress in 1854, notwithstanding the opposition of the combatant officers, termed "line" officers in America. The usual course of events happened, and the "line," instead of carrying out the intentions of Congress *bona fide*, rendered the position of the "staff" (surgeons, paymasters, etc.) shadowy and unsubstantial—thus causing the Navy to be viewed with repugnance by the *élite* of the medical profession. To such an extent did this proceed that private surgeons from the shore served during the civil war with the express understanding that they should be released from service at the declaration of peace; even under such an arrangement volunteers were so few that 313 vessels were unprovided with medical officers, and chief sick bay men were rated as acting

assistant-surgeons! In the United States Navy the principle that rank necessarily involves military command is thought to be true, whilst in other naval services it is found to be chimerical. The author is right in maintaining the distinction between rank, with its duties, privileges, emoluments, and honors—we speak of substantive rank—and command, which is limited to the captain of the ship. In every department there is authority or command attached to each grade, and inseparable from it; for instance, the engineer is supreme in the management of the engine, yet he is subject to the commands of the captain. The engineer exercises no military command, but he commands the subordinates of his own department in all matters relating to the art of engineering. This illustration will serve for every other department. The medical officers of the United States Army have obtained their just position, and no injury to the service has accrued. It is rendered clear by the pamphlet that the doctors of the United States Navy are repeating in 1869 complaints that were familiar to our readers five years since, as emanating from our own naval surgeons. The truth is manifest that no form of government can secure a community from errors and prejudice, yet we cannot help feeling some degree of astonishment that the republic noted for its progress should lag behind the States of Europe in matters relating to the status of its naval officers. Congress alone can fix the relative rank of line and staff officers in the Navy, and a board on regulations in the year 1864 proposed to assimilate the rank of all officers of corresponding ages, stopping just below rear-admirals.

There are at the present time fifty-seven vacancies in an establishment of 200 medical officers. The reorganization of the Navy, partially effected since the war, requires to be perfected so as to include every department. The rank of admiral, in its three grades, has been introduced into the United States Navy, and it now remains to advance staff-officers, amongst whom are medical gentlemen, to the rank assigned them in European navies—namely, vice-admiral (British, Russian, Spanish) or rear-admiral (French and Austrian). The time has passed by when the fine old commodores of the Republican Navy were supreme. Admirals now command fleets, as in monarchical countries. The surgeons complain of instability of status; for whilst it is in the power of the Secretary of the Navy to accord rank, a general order can annul the same, and an instance of this occurred so late as April in the present year, when relative rank, conferred by Mr. Secretary Welles in 1863, was annulled. The measures of reorganization set forth by the author of the pamphlet, and embodied in a bill that was unanimously approved by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives in January, 1869, appear to us suitable to the requirements of the service, so far as we can judge; but we can scarcely concur in the demand to give promotion to the highest grades by seniority alone, since this mode would either fill highly responsible posts with men unfit for them, or would lead to a large list of unemployed inspectorial officers. Another point, viz., the employment of medical cadets, seems untenable. The medical officers should protest against the services of any but fully qualified medical practitioners.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE *Grazer Tagespost* contains an interesting letter from Professor A. Reyer on the Suez Canal. The following is an extract:

Two circumstances render it doubtful whether the whole length of the canal will be navigable for large ships at the beginning of next November. They are, first, the fact that the salt lakes are only filling very slowly, as the current cannot be increased from the north for fear of injuring the sides of the canal and interfering with the machine at work there, and next, the rocky formation met with south of the lakes, which retards the progress of the works. These difficulties may perhaps be overcome, but there are others of a more serious nature which, while they will not delay the opening, may seriously affect the success of the undertaking. There are particularly the following points: 1. The harbor of Port Said is in danger of being filled up by the fine deposit brought down by the Nile; a bank has already formed on the outside of the west mole, and in the course of a short time it will extend beyond it and be carried into the first basin. Besides this, the deposit has already entered the harbor through the open spaces between the blocks of stone to such an extent as to necessitate a deepening of the first basin. The deposit was then removed from the eastern side of the harbor, but heaped on the interior of the west mole, in the hope that, being hardened by pressure between the blocks, it might itself help to secure the harbor from similar dangers in future. Sufficient time has not yet passed to test the success of the experiment. 2. The fresh water basin of Port Said is too small, so that if the water-pipes are so seriously injured as to require lengthened repairs the whole population will be reduced to great straits. 3. In the Menzaleh lake it has been remarked that the wooden walls have in several places been severely strained and displaced. Such parts will demand frequent repairs. 4. The depth of the canal, eight metres, will not be sufficient for vessels with seven metres draught for any length of time, nor is it broad enough (32 metres) to allow large ships to pass each other easily. Its depth, if it be successful, will have to be increased to nine, or better still, ten metres, and its width to 40 metres. 5. Even this would not render it possible for large steamers to use their wheels or screws in passing; for the machines used for deepening the canal cause waves one metre in height. Such vessels will therefore have to be drawn through by chains and machines standing on the banks. 6. For long distances the bed is dug in the sand. These parts must soon be walled up, or they will be destroyed and the whole labor lost. Many, indeed, are in favor of coating both sides with stones for the whole length. 7. The canal is in danger of being choked up by sand storm and wash

ing from the sides. This will amount to 1,000,000 cubic metres per annum, which is twice the quantity calculated upon. Six large machines, each of 80 horse power, will have to be constantly employed in clearing this sand away. It will be seen from the above that, even if the canal be opened at the appointed time, much important work will have to be done before the undertaking is really completed. This and the great outlay requisite to keep the whole in order will render it necessary to raise very heavy dues if it is to pay.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

THE King of Denmark has conferred the honor of Commander of the most Ancient Order of the Dannebrog, first class, upon Mr. Robert Napier, chief of the firm of Robert Napier and Sons, shipbuilders and engineers, Glasgow.

THE old buildings in the fort of Agra, some of the finest specimens of Mohammedan architecture in existence, are to be put in repair. Some of them have already suffered considerably from the inroads of time and the mischievous propensities of visitors.

"RITUALISM" has got into the English army, and is proving to be a source of as much trouble there as in civil communities. Of one regiment in India, 300 men have seceded from the Church of England on account of ritualistic practices. A correspondent of the *Times of India*, says in true soldierly spirit: "A soldier's attendance at public worship being compulsory, he feels he has a right to expect that the chaplain should no more 'innovate' than would any other officer."

It has been remarked as a curious coincidence that Marshal Niel died on the tenth anniversary of his triumphant entry into Paris, at the head of the Fourth Army Corps, which he led to victory at Magenta and Solferino. The French papers tell the following anecdote of the Marshal. When lieutenant-colonel of engineers, he was charged to execute the works of Mont Valerien, one of the most important in the fortifications of Paris. Lord Palmerston being on a visit to Paris, M. Thiers took him to see them. As the fortifications were undertaken on account of the squabble between France and England about the Egyptian question, which very nearly led to war, Niel, with a witty allusion to the part played by the two statesmen in it, said: "I am pleased to have to show these works to the two men who are the real authors of them."

THE following is the description of an instrument for prognosticating the weather devised by M. Bonneville, of Paris. The instrument is composed of the motor, which imparts motion to the index needle. The motor is composed of two wooden strips, or thin blades, stuck one upon the other, of different hygrometric capacities, one of which is called the positive and the other the negative. These strips, or thin blades of wood, are curvilinear, and assume the form of an arc of a circle. One of the extremities of this arc is fixed to a square held by screws on to a brass disc; the other extremity is loose and movable. It is connected by a silken thread passing round one of the two grooves of a pulley, with an arbor forming the axis of the index needle. The force of the motor is opposed by a spring fixed upon the brass disc, and connected by another silken thread with the arbor, round the second groove of which it is wound. The expansion of the motor or its contraction, as shown by the index, indicates the presence of much moisture in the air, or the opposite condition.

SOME of the English garrison at Deccan, in India, have lately been contesting for a prize very judiciously offered by Lord Napier of Magdala, for the best selected and best delivered readings on military subjects. The competitors, twelve in number, read before Lord Napier, and a committee composed of officers. There was also a sub-committee of non-commissioned officers. The time to each competitor being limited to fifteen minutes, each person read in turn, according to the number he drew by lottery. The two committees agreed exactly, though deciding separately, as to the prize readers. Color-Sergeant Power, Fifty-ninth Regiment, was the winner of the first prize, and Color-Sergeant Radford, Eighth (King's) Regiment, winner of the second. Lord Napier said, in giving the prizes, "I am highly pleased with the readings throughout; it has given me great satisfaction to see that men of regiments under my command possess such an amount of intelligence. The subjects have been well selected by all, and particularly well delivered by the winners of the prizes. It is, indeed, creditable to the corps to which you belong, and I shall be most happy to hear you read on a public night, which will be selected by the brigadier." The prizes were, first, 30 rupees; second, 20.

THE *Moscow Gazette* gives some interesting information as to the measures taken by the Russian government for facilitating the use of railways in time of war. No railway, it appears, can now be made in Russia unless the company charged with its construction engages to build the carriages in such a way as to make them easily available for the transport of troops. A sort of railway drill has been established in order to accustom the soldiers to enter and come out of the train with the greatest possible rapidity, and special railway companies are to be attached to each regiment, consisting of men capable of acting in case of need as engineers, stokers, drivers, pointsmen, etc. The total number of the soldiers forming these companies will for the present be 1,000. The *Moscow Gazette* thus explains the necessity for the above measures: "No one doubts the great importance of railways in a military point of view, but if the necessary arrangements are not made in time of peace they will not be one-tenth as serviceable as they ought to be. If, for instance, the troops, and especially the artillery and cavalry are not exercised during peace in entering and leaving a railway carriage without losing time, . . . or if the enemy should destroy a portion of the rails, or the employees of the railway (as was the case during the last Polish insurrection) do not deserve the confidence of the government, and if no means are taken to provide against such contingencies, the best strategical combinations might be paralyzed."

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,901, New York.

THREE-MILE RACE BETWEEN FEARON AND LE ROY.—FEARON THE WINNER.—A three-mile shell boat race had been arranged to take place on the 1st of September between Thomas Fearon, of the Vesper Club of Yonkers, and Henry B. Le Roy of the Shantemuc Club of Poughkeepsie. The contestants in the race were men well known to the amateur boating world of New York City and the Hudson River, and have been the heroes of many successful races. Tom Fearon at present holds the champion single scull badge of the Hudson River as well as that of the Hudson Amateur Association, and is regarded as a first-class amateur rower, though, of course, not to be compared with many of the professional oarsmen with which New York waters abound. Henry B. Le Roy has rowed but four races previous to his last, in all of which he has been victorious. When trained he comes within the figures denoting a light weight, turning the scales at about 120 pounds. He is a swarthy, broad-shouldered young man, with well-cut features expressive of great determination, and is 20 years of age. Fearon, his competitor, exceeded him in weight by nearly 20 pounds and in age by 9 years. Both men rowed in shell boats, Fearon in one of wood of his own make, and Le Roy in a Waters paper boat. The stakes amounted to \$500, represented by a prize. On account of the rough condition of the water on September 1st and 2d, the race was postponed until the 3d inst., when the river presented a glossy appearance and was as smooth as glass. The interest manifested in the race developed itself in the presence of quite a large crowd of residents and strangers, most of the latter hailing from New York City, and partisans, to a man, of Fearon. Judges and a referee had been previously selected, and, at the time appointed, 10:30 A. M., they rowed out into the stream to the starting point. Josh Ward umpired for Fearon and J. Van Besselaer for Le Roy. C. A. Peveler was chosen referee and starter. The course covered a distance of three miles, and extended from Millard's dock at New Hamburg to a stake-boat a mile down the river and return. Fearon won the toss for position and chose the shore side. The betting was about even and, contrary to expectation, quite light. At the firing of a pistol both boats shot off, but Fearon immediately caught a crab by which Le Roy gained a length. This distance he increased to two lengths by the time the first mile was accomplished, though here his quick stroke of 44 and 45 to the minute seemed to be losing its power, and Fearon began to gradually close up the gap. At the stake-boat Le Roy was half a length ahead, but in endeavoring to get the turn he encountered the prow of Fearon's boat, which had the inside track, and a foul resulted. Both got round, however, without additional accident, though Le Roy was leading by nearly a length. Fearon here began to pull vigorously and soon overhauled his opponent, whose round backed style of rowing had its legitimate effects in sapping his strength at a most critical point of the race—the home stretch. Increasing his lead at every stroke, Fearon crossed the score in 22 min. 57 sec., sixty yards in advance. The time was excellent, supposing the course to have been a full three miles, which is very much to be questioned. The prevalence of short courses is now-a-days so universal that time made is almost always looked on with suspicion and in this case we cannot but think that the course in question was considerably short of three miles. Though a good amateur oarsman, Fearon would probably find it a much more difficult matter to cover a well-known, accurate course in the time made in his late race at New Hamburg. The race was claimed by Le Roy on the ground that Fearon had fouled him at the stake-boat; but the judges and the referee decided otherwise and the stakes were awarded to Mr. Fearon.

THE HARVARD RECEPTION.—DOINGS AT THE NASSAU BOAT HOUSE.—In response to the call of Lloyd Aspinwall, Esq., for a meeting of the different boat clubs in the vicinity of New York, with a view to extending to the returning Harvard Four a reception, the following clubs were represented: Nassau, New York; Galick, New York; Columbia, New York; Palisade, Yonkers; Neptune, Staten Island; Vesper, Yonkers; Alcione, Brooklyn; Empire City, Atlanta, Waverley, New York. Benjamin F. Brady, President of the Waverley Club, was elected presiding officer, and H. Amelung, Secretary. Mr. Brady, on taking the chair, made a few remarks complimentary to the Harvard crew, and proceeded to the business on hand. He suggested that the reception take the form of a dinner. This gave rise to considerable debate, but the dinner motion finally prevailed. After remarks by Mr. Aspinwall and several other gentlemen, a committee was appointed to regulate the affair on the basis established. These were as follows: Mr. Aspinwall, Nassau; Mr. Shea, Galick; Mr. Edwards, Atlanta; Mr. Beebe, Alcione; Mr. Amelung, Palisade. A second committee was appointed as a committee of reception: Messrs. Aspinwall, Nassau; Shea, Galick; Banks, Atlanta; Amelung, Palisade; Mason, Vesper; Ogden, Alcione; Hachagen, Columbia; Roberts, Empire City; Fortmeyer, Waverley. After voting that another meeting be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., the meeting adjourned. As the arrangements for the reception of the Harvard crew are now fully under way, a splendid affair may be expected. Too much cannot be done, however, in honor of our brave boys, and no effort can be too great that will be made in furtherance of the plan proposed.

In accordance with a previous resolution to that effect, the members and committees of the various boat clubs in the vicinity of New York, held a second meeting at the Nassau Club boat-house on the 7th inst. After calling the roster, the dinner proposition advanced at the previous meeting was discussed. It resulted in the following decision: That the Harvard crew should be received on their arrival in New York and escorted to Delmonico's restaurant on Fourteenth street, and there be made the recipients of a banquet. The tickets for the banquet should be limited to 250, and the number of guests invited should be as limited as possible. The press should be represented by the *Herald*, *Times* and *Sunday Mercury*. The steamer on which the Harvard crew is expected to arrive, will probably reach here on Sunday, and the dinner will be given on one of the two following days. Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall was appointed treasurer of the dinner committee and Mr. B. F. Brady, general manager. The Mayor and other principal city officials will be invited together with a few "outsiders." It seems a little singular that among the New York papers selected to represent the press, there should be one which has been and is notoriously opposed to the Harvard movement and the Harvard crew. Perhaps the gentlemen of the committee have not read that paper carefully enough to become acquainted with its "politics" on that question. The two

daily papers that have given the best and most accurate accounts not only of the great race itself, but of boating matters generally, are entirely ignored. What is the reason?

REGATTA ON THE MONONGAHELA.—A regatta took place on the 28th ult. on the Monongahela River, open to amateurs only. Three prizes were offered of \$50, \$25 and \$5. Five entries were made. These were Joseph Kaye, Jr., Joseph Scott, Joseph Johnson, Tim O'Brien, Henry Grimes. Referee, Thomas Reese. The day was highly unfavorable, rain falling steadily and the atmosphere being oppressive in the extreme. The boats started at 5:40 P. M., O'Brien having a slight lead, which he, however, soon yielded to Scott, who managed to maintain it until a third of the way down the home stretch. Here he broke an oar and was upset. O'Brien, who was close up to Scott, was somewhat retarded by the accident, and Kaye and Johnson passed him and crossed the score in the order named. O'Brien gained the third prize. The time made was 22 min. 15 sec. for Kaye; 22 min. 45 sec. for Johnson; 23 min. 27 sec. for O'Brien; 23 min. 45 sec. for Grimes. Scott did not continue the race after upsetting, and was towed ashore by his friends. The distance rowed was said to be three miles, but was a trifle over two and a half miles.

RACE ON LAKE DUNDIE, N. J.—On the 3d inst. a race came off between the H. M. A. A. and Dundee Boat Clubs at Paterson. The former Club were the challengers. The Dundees rowed in an eight-oared barge with a crew composed as follows: H. Waters, G. S. Boice, J. Murray, R. Hopper, G. Low, A. Beckwith, J. C. Paulsen, J. F. Boice, J. Newton, coxswain. The crew of the H. M. A. A.'s gig consisted of R. S. Hayes, G. Oakman, M. Clark, W. Strange, H. V. Butler, Jr., J. Hopper, J. J. Atterbury, coxswain. The course was from Market street bridge to the dam, to which the lake owes its formation, a distance of about 1½ miles. The send-off was capital, though the speed at first was not very rapid. The Dundees passed their competitors half way up, and drawing rapidly away crossed the score more than a distance ahead. The race was witnessed by a large crowd.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE BOAT RACE.—Another would-be aquatic revolutionist has come forth in a statement fully as startling as that advanced by Mr. Thomas Ewbank regarding an improved style of oar. This gentleman, Mr. James E. Cole, claims to have made some astounding discoveries in naval architecture, which he offered to the American public in 1857, and to the British public in 1862. The former people rejected them *in toto*, while the latter adopted them in part and succeeded in materially improving the models of their vessels. In speaking of the late international boat race, Mr. Cole says:

Had our people been teachable, I could have furnished those collegiates with a form of boat that would have had more than double the speed of the one they used, thus exalting America and astonishing the world.

In explaining his reasons for the assertion made in the foregoing paragraph, Mr. Cole adds:

My greater ability grows out of a perfect knowledge of the character of water, of its mechanical construction and laws of flotation and motion, which men not being in possession of have sought in vain to form a vessel aright, or to obtain the true form that will meet the requirements of water.

If this, or the half of it, be true, and we must confess that we are inclined to be somewhat sceptical on the subject, Mr. Cole has an unlimited fortune in prospect. We should like a more explicit expression of his views in this matter, in order that not only we but he himself might profit by the advantages claimed by him in his great discoveries.

BOAT RACE ON THE NASHUA RIVER, N. H.—SEVEN OARS AGAINST TWO.—THE FORMER WIN.—The first boat race that has ever taken place in that vicinity, came off on the Nashua River, on the 28th ult. The race was between Mr. A. Richardson's eight-oared *Mayflower*, flat-bottom, 800 lbs., and Mr. J. H. Barr's four-oared scull boat *Nashua*, 300 lbs. Both crews were selected from among the best amateurs in the city. The *Mayflower* rowed seven and the *Nashua* two oars. Each boat carried, however, a full complement of men. At the start the *Mayflower* took the lead, and though the crew of the *Nashua* gallantly exerted themselves to make up the lost distance, it was of no avail, and the *Mayflower* crossed the score a good ten lengths in advance. The distance was a mile and a half. Time 15 min.

REGATTA AT CHERBOURG, FRANCE.—THE STARS AND STRIPES VICTORIOUS.—A private letter from Cherbourg gives the particulars of a grand regatta held at that place, in which a boat from the United States frigate *Sabine* came off victorious in a field of thirteen entries. The occasion of the regatta was the Emperor's *fete* day, the 5th of August.

CHERBOURG, August 20, 1869.

Soon after the arrival in this city of the United States frigate *Sabine*, the city authorities sent word to her commander, Captain Walker, that there would be a regatta on the Emperor's *fete* day, the 15th inst., and requesting that some boats from the ship might enter and take part in it. There was, at first, a reluctance on the part of the officers to enter any boat, as the crews of the other boats taking part in the contest had doubtless been practicing and were in good training; while the two days that intervened before the race would scarcely give time to select crews and give them proper training. However, Lieutenant-Commander John R. Bartlett, Jr., one of the *Sabine's* officers, determined to enter a boat. With some difficulty he selected twelve men from the crew, and at once set to work to put them in training. In the two days that remained he was out with his crew four times a day, including evenings, thus giving his men all the practice that his limited time permitted.

The *fete* day came on Sunday, which day, above all others, suits the French people for an occasion like this. In the morning all attended the religious service aboard the *Sabine*, performed by her chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Cooper. At 1 o'clock Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett left the ship with his boat and crew and rowed to the shore, where all the boats were assembled. There were to be altogether eight races, one of which was for large men-of-war boats or barges, and it was in this race that the boat from the *Sabine* was to take part. No less than twelve boats had entered for this race. The American boat drew number eight, and accordingly took the position in line at the buoy bearing this number, where it quietly lay, awaiting the hour of departure. Meanwhile the French boats were pulling up and down the line, to show off in presence of the thousands of spectators assembled on the shore. Nearly all the boats for this race pulled more oars than the *Sabine's*, most of them having sixteen and some of them eighteen oars; the American boat, though quite as large as any other, had but twelve—an important difference in a contest like this, and one which would have deterred most others from taking part in it.

At 2 o'clock the first gun was fired. In one minute after the second was fired, and the boats were off. Now came the tug of war. Most of the crews pulled hard for the first 500 yards, leaving the *Sabine's* boat behind. But now Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett, who understood his men, began steadily to gain, and when his boat turned the buoy, a mile off, he was eight lengths ahead of all. The Americans now pulled with a will, they felt their strength and knew just what they had to contend with. On they went, steadily gaining on their eleven adversaries, and when they gained and passed the grand stand the *Sabine's* boat was more than ten lengths ahead. Each boat carried a little pennant at its bow, and as the American boat passed the staff in the water, upon which the French flag was flying, Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett dipped his ensign and tossed ours. His boat was at once saluted as victor by some ten thousand cheers from the assembled multitude on shore. As soon as all the boats were in, a barge came off and took Lieutenant Bartlett to the shore,

where he was presented to the Vice-Admiral commanding the port. The Admiral's boat came in second.

The first prize thus won by the *Sabine's* barge was 200 francs and an elegant silver medal given by the Prince Imperial.

REGATTA OF THE NASSAU BOAT CLUB ON THE HUDSON.—On Monday, the 6th inst., two picked crews of the Nassau Boat Club rowed a three-mile straight-away race in four-oared shells. Both crews had long trained, and came to the score in excellent condition. To designate them, one wore white handkerchiefs and the other blue. The crew with the former color consisted of Messrs. J. C. Babcock, captain, bow and judge; H. A. Tappin, G. S. Walsh, J. Miller, stroke. The blue consisted of Messrs. S. B. Baldwin, captain and stroke, F. Brown, George H. Henry and J. B. Robert, bow and judge. General Lloyd Aspinwall acted as referee, and took his position, along with a host of others, on an accompanying steamer. At 5:30 P. M. the boats drew into line, white on the inside. The race was closely contested until when about half over, first one and then the other taking the lead. At this juncture, and when white was slightly ahead, a six-oared gig belonging to the Atlanta Club, fouled the blue, and both boats stopping rowing, the referee ordered the race to be rowed over again. This was done, and though hotly contested, was eventually won by the whites in 20 min. 7 sec.; blue, 20 min. 12 sec. A proposition made by the winners to row the other boat back was declined.

REGATTA OF THE NEW JERSEY BOATING ASSOCIATION AT NEWARK, N. J.—The unfavorable weather on Tuesday prevented the crush of attendance which the New Jersey Association usually draw together on their regatta days. It was some time before the usual preliminaries were arranged. The judges' boat was moored at the starting point, not far from the railroad bridge. The following gentlemen were selected as "officers of the day": Messrs. Chris. Thoms and J. D. Probst as judges, and J. T. Hatfield as referee and starter. A number of prominent gentlemen were also on the judges' boat. For the first race, two miles, for single sculls, there were three entries, all of whom belonged to the same club—the Atlantic, of Hoboken. They were H. A. Hiers, J. Livingston, G. Munson. Hiers took the lead at the start, and gradually gained for more than a mile. But here he broke his stretcher, and was, of course, out of the race. Livingston and Munson rowed well together for a half a mile, when the former shot to the front, and, increasing his lead, came home a clever winner in 18 min. 6 sec.; Munson, 18 min. 45 sec. The second race was for six-oared gigs with coxswains. There were two entries, one from the Atlantics and the other from the Passaics. The Passaics went off quickly at the start, and, at first, looked winners "all over." But the Atlantics steadily crept up, and, rowing their opponents down, crossed the score winners by three and a half lengths, in 21 min. 24 sec.; Passaics, 21 min. 47½ sec. The next race was for double scull shells, distance two miles. There were two entries, both from the Atlantic Club, Joseph Benson and Joseph Russell rowing against Joseph Livingston and Joseph Struthers. All four of the "Joos" rowed well, but the first two managed to do it for the other Joos, crossing the score two seconds in advance, in 17 min. 53½ sec. The whole affair passed off delightfully, and the evening closed with festivities and the presentation of the prizes. These consisted of the champion six-oared flag and handsome gold badges for the other races.

CHARLES READE ON THE HARVARD-OXFORD BOAT RACE.—The few lines which Charles Reade has written on the great race condense the whole story in his own strong, inimitable way. Charles Reade, who has written the most thrilling account of a boat race published, is an authority we can afford to listen to. Every one who has read the brief, picturesque, powerful description of the college race in "Hard Cash," will accredit its author with a degree of boating knowledge and intelligent appreciation of the thousand and one essentials of a great boat race which few writers possess; and who has a more perfect literary art! We, ourselves, read with peculiar pleasure Mr. Reade's comments on the late race on the Thames, for the reason that they closely coincided with the views we have often expressed in these columns. It is to be regretted that the American press failed to secure the services of so rare a writer, on the memorable day of the race, for we should have had an unbiased, accurate and thrilling account, which would have gone down to history; and the theme was well worthy his pen. But although the following brief sentences are all he has given us, they yet epitomize the whole story:

It could hardly be believed in the United States to what an extent I, an Oxford man, sympathize with your gallant fellows. But I send you my observations.

The Harvard boat goes down a little by the head. As she faced the tide, coming to start, the water nearly ran over her.

The crew were not in high condition, generally. I have long seen this with regret. But it is a point on which they were touchy, and I could not approach it without offence. Profits: boil on Loring's neck, bloodless lips, especially of Simmons, and a general want of that sprightliness that results from high condition. They were, however, hard in muscle—harder than the Oxford crew. Yet Simmons had diarrhoea on the day and for 48 hours previously.

In the race, Oxford did not wait for them as they sometimes do for Cambridge, but pulled all they knew from the first. A little above Hammer-smith Bridge they were distressed, but got second wind afterwards.

Their beautiful finish, as shown in practice, disappeared in the race, and little remained of their form but their true time, the quick advance of the arm, and the keen catch at first of the stroke, which have won them the day so often. Harvard pulled the handsomer stroke of the two. N. B.—In practice, just the reverse.

The ridiculous theory of the London press is answered by this, that Harvard kept the same form in practice and in the struggle. Oxford did not.

These remarks are at your service. I think you may rely upon their accuracy. As to the dip forward of boat, my opinion was shared to the full by a distinguished oarsman with whom I compared notes, with the craft and her behavior in sight. Yours, very sincerely, CHARLES READE.

LONDON, August 23th.

LET COACHING BOATS IN A RACE BE ABOLISHED.—In the late Nassau Boat Club regatta, and when the race was half over, a six-oared gig, belonging to a club at the foot of Christopher street, ran into one of the competing shells, thereby causing a foul and necessitating a new start and a new race. It seems that bad steering was the cause of the accident. This demonstrates still more forcibly the fact, that *would-be coaching* boats are generally worse than useless, and should be ruled off a course while a race is in progress. It is to be hoped that the recent inexcusable accident will, in future, be a warning to all not to let their good intentions get the better of their cooler judgment.

STRAUCMAN is agitating the question of organizing a boat club. We hope it will be done. Base-ball and boating go hand-in-hand, though the latest excitement bids fair to get the upper hand of its predecessor, and appearances indicate that boating in every form will soon engross public attention almost exclusively.

OWING to the non-appearance of some of the contestants announced to take part in the Meadville regatta, at Lake Conneaut, the regatta was a failure. Coulter and Scott competed in the first race, which the former won. Two lake boats afterward contested for a \$25 prize.

FIVE-MILE RACE BETWEEN BIGLIN AND MCKIEL—BIGLIN THE WINNER.—A large but promiscuous crowd attended the five-mile race on the afternoon of the 8th inst., between the well-known oarsmen John Biglin and McKiel. A steamer accompanied the contestants, having on board the judges, referee and a host of spectators. The stakes rowed for consisted of \$300 a side. On stripping for the race Biglin showed by odds the best physique, McKiel having a stale, worn look that promised ill for his chances of winning. Biglin had the call in the betting throughout, as much as 100 to 50 being offered when the race was about half over. The send-off was excellent, and McKiel rapidly shot to the front and pulling a stroke of about 40 to the minute. At the oil dock McKiel was two lengths ahead, but here Biglin spurred and drew up to his adversary. He fell back, however, in a few strokes, and was unable to catch McKiel until the Weehawken ferry was reached, when McKiel weakened and Biglin spurring, the latter took a lead of a length. This advantage Biglin maintained to the end of the race, notwithstanding he fouled the upper stake-boat while rounding it. McKiel seemed to make great efforts to reach his antagonist, but was not equal to the occasion, and Biglin crossed the score an easy winner, with 32 seconds to spare, in 33 min. 4 sec. A great deal of dissatisfaction was created by what was considered the put-up nature of the affair, many persons arguing that Biglin could never possibly beat McKiel. The latter to do his best. This argument would seem to be strengthened by the fact that last year McKiel made a "show" not only of John Biglin himself, but of several others, almost all of whom did their best to cause him to lose the race. Mr. Thomas Elliott acted as referee. It is likely that another race will be gotten up, in which case the wires may be so managed the other side will win.

A BOLD ENGLISHMAN.—The other day an enterprising individual, English by birth, started to row a small boat, alone and unaided, from New York to Texas. In Europe, Bennisson is well known, having already traversed the entire Continent, up the Rhine and down the Danube and Volga. His course will be by river and canal to Amboy, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburg. Thence by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, and thence to Galveston or some other port of Texas. The following is given as a description of his boat:

It is built staunchly, yet lightly, of some tough wood, and is decked two-thirds over with mahogany. In the centre is an open space where the rower sits, supported at the back by two upright slats of wood and a cross piece, and protected in front by a rubber apron, which buttons him completely into the boat. For cargo he carries only his rifle and ammunition, and a few other articles packed away, and his propulsive power is given by a double-bladed paddle made of ash, and weighing only two and a half pounds. He proposes to stop for food and sleep at such points as may be convenient.

He expects to have great times in the hunting grounds of Texas, having heard glowing accounts of the prevalence of game in those regions.

A MATCH WAS ARRANGED on Wednesday last to row three miles in 17-feet working boats, at the Elysian Fields course, between R. H. Deely of the Gulicks, and Ed. Smith of the Atalantas. The race is set for the 20th inst., and the prize will be a handsome gold watch and chain.

In response to a *quasi* challenge from J. O'Neill, of the Gulick Club, to row any man in the Hudson Amateur Association a three-mile shell race at Troy, N. Y., for \$500 a side, Thomas Fearon, winner of the late Fearon-Le Roy match, has accepted the proposition. The day for the race has not yet been settled upon.

THE ST. JOHN'S men have at last received a challenge from Canada, which, however, it is not very probable they will accept. Abraham Fillmore signs the challenge. It reads thus:

We will select two of our fishing boats and eight oars, the "Faria crew" to choose either of such boats and four of the oars; we to take the other boats and oars; the race to be run in the Pettedodac from the mouth of Fox Creek to Gray's Island; the stakes to be any sum from \$500 to \$2,500. Preliminaries to be settled and money staked by September 15th, and race to take place by October 1st; our crew to be either French or English, or part of both. If this challenge be accepted, we will forthwith appoint delegates to enter into the needful arrangements.

C. C. WRIGHT has challenged Louis Mallasey, of Pittsburg, to row a two-mile race on the Alleghany River, for anything from \$25 to \$50. The latter has accepted the challenge.

JOSEPH S. SCOTT has challenged any oarsman in Pittsburg, Alleghany, and vicinity, barring Coulter and Hamill, to row a one-mile, straight-away race, for \$1,000 a side. To this challenge Henry Best returned the following answer:

I will accept the challenge of Joseph Scott, of Manchester, to row a race. The distance to be three or five miles, the race to come off on the Upper Monongahela course for a purse of \$1,000. The race to take place in three weeks from Saturday, August 28th.

A REGATTA came off at Cayuga Lake on Wednesday the 9th inst. under the auspices of the Union Springs Boat Club. There were two rowing races, one for shells and the other for skiffs. The day's sport concluded with a dance in the evening.

ON the 25th ult. a skiff race between A. Hatfield and George McKeever, came off on the Lower Monongahela course, for a purse of \$50. Hatfield proved to be the better man. Subsequently McKeever challenged Hatfield to row another skiff race on the Alleghany River for a purse of \$200.

THE much talked of race between the Atlanta Boat Club of New York, and the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, is now "off." No reasons assigned therefore. It is rumored, however, that the Philadelphia found it impossible to procure a suitable boat by the 23d inst.

IT is thought that Le Roy will pay forfeit, \$25, to Fearon, in the working boat race set for the 30th September.

ON Friday of last week, a gig belonging to the Atlanta Boat Club upset while taking a pull on the Hudson River, when off Thirteenth street. A boat from a schooner came to their rescue, but not until they were somewhat exhausted and very much frightened.

SCOTT failed to make an appearance on the 4th inst. at Pittsburg, Best offers to row Scott a race from 100 yards to five miles, for from \$100 to \$500 a side.

MITCHELL has partially accepted Hatfield's challenge, but he wants to row for \$200 and on the Upper Monongahela.

NEXT week we shall have a full and accurate report of the races that took place at the late Hudson Amateur Association regatta.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

SEPTEMBER.

- 12.—Martin and Kinney, two miles, \$100, Port Chester.
- 20.—R. B. Deely and Ed. Smith, Elysian Fields.
- 23.—Regatta of Hackensack and Paterson Clubs.
- Atlanta Boat Club and U. S. midshipmen at Annapolis, Md.
- Regatta at Louisville, Ky.
- Ackerson and Saphar, Harlem River, \$50, three miles.
- Brown and Renforth, England, \$500, five miles.

OCTOBER.

- 23.—Wright and Perry, New Haven, three miles.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Last Monday the "Garde de Lafayette," as this regiment is called, held its anniversary celebration in honor of the birthday of Lafayette. Few regiments in the division can show a more rapid advance in discipline, or ranks so well filled. Those who witnessed its parades last year would now scarcely be able to recognize the regiment, so fast has been its improvement. We recollect at brigade field-day, we think it was about two years ago, when the regiment paraded only little over one hundred strong. At the last inspection it numbered two hundred and forty, and on Monday last it paraded over three hundred men in full-dress uniforms; nor did this exhibit its entire strength. There are still a considerable number of men, many of whom were present at the anniversary celebration in citizen's dress, who have not as yet been able to procure new uniforms. While other regiments at the inspection next month will show a decrease in numbers by reason of the expiration of terms of service, the Fifty-fifth will show a decided increase. This healthy condition of the regiment is due in part to Colonel Allen, the energetic commander, the hearty co-operation of his officers, and perhaps also to the French penchant for arms.

In accordance with General Orders, the regiment at an early hour on Monday last assembled at the regimental armory, and shortly afterward marched, headed by the full regimental band and drum corps, to the foot of Eighth street, E. R., whence, accompanied by a large number of friends and invited guests, embarked on board steambot and barge, it was conveyed to the Sulzer's East River Park, situated at the foot of Eighty-fourth street. A hearty breakfast opened the proceedings; after which target practice was begun and continued until past 3 o'clock P. M. No regular system of target practice was followed, that portion of the grounds usually sought by all target companies being used. Some of the companies shot for company prizes, but the principle competition was for two gold medals, one of which was presented by the officers of the regiment for the display of best marksmanship. This, won by Private John Reis, of Company G, consisted of an elegant gold medal, circular shape, with a suitable inscription, and valued at one hundred dollars. The other gold medal, presented by the officers of the Eleventh regiment to Company F for the best shot in that company, was won by Sergeant J. Lazard. It was a medal in the form of a Maltese cross, and is to be competed for every year by the members of this company. At the conclusion of target practice the regular dinner was served, the lack of space, the crowd being very great, compelling the command to be dined by wings; the right first, and the left, left until the next table. The serving of dinner, and the behavior of the hungry diners—their courtesy, good nature, consideration and merriment—were characteristically French, or French-German. A dress parade was to have taken place after dinner, but it was omitted because of the delay caused by the slow progress of the meal. The members of the regiment therefore, at its conclusion, merely fell in without arms, and were formed into three sides of a square. Colonel Allen then stepped forward, and with a few introductory remarks, presented the medals to their winners, who were received again into the ranks with loud cheers from their comrades. After these presentations, the officers were called to the front and centre, and Colonel Allen was presented with a handsome gold medal of unique design, the gift of the Board of Officers. Lieut.-Col. John Guth made the presentation, Colonel Allen responding briefly. The medal is in the shape of a miniature banner, prettily ornamented, and studded with nineteen diamonds, the whole being a very elegant and valuable gift. Shortly after this last presentation, the command having been previously dismissed, the officers and invited guests adjourned to one of the rooms of the hotel, and an excellent dinner was served; at the termination of which toast followed toast for several hours. Many First division officers were present; among whom we noticed Brigadier-General Seebach, of the Governor's staff; Colonels Lux, Reid and Brinker; Lieutenant-Colonels Unbekant, DeCourcy, Haws and Hillenbrand; Majors Gilon, Howe and Terry, late of the Massachusetts U. S. Volunteers; Adjutants Murphy, Dunn, Behrens, and many other officers of the field, staff and line. Later in the evening, while dancing was still under way, Captain Henry J. Boehrer, officer of the guard, entertained his friends. Guards, consisting of one and a half files from each company, were stationed about the grounds. A guard tent was also erected, but everything was so exceedingly orderly that it was tenanted during the whole period of the festivity. Calcium lights and Chinese lanterns were displayed in the evening, giving the grounds a fine effect. The anniversary, which terminated about midnight, was a real success from beginning to end, good management and perfect order marking its whole course. Great credit was due Colonel Allen and Adjutant Failer for their share in bringing about so happy a result.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Colonel Daniel W. Teller, commanding this regiment, in General Orders, states that Adjutant Stephen M. Wright having reported for duty at the expiration of leave of absence granted by Brigade Special Orders No. 17, current series, Lieutenant August Hoezle is thereby relieved from duty on the regimental staff, with the thanks of the colonel commanding, for faithful performance of his duties as acting adjutant. Lieutenant Hoezle will, without delay, turn over to the adjutant all orders, books, papers, etc., belonging to the regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—On or about the 25th instant, a special inspection of full-dress uniforms will be held in this regiment, at the regimental armory, on which occasion it is expected that at least 400 men will parade. The arrangements for the reception of the Providence First Light Infantry by this regiment are almost complete. The Light Infantry will leave Providence on the evening of the 12th of October, arriving in New York on the morning of the 13th. At 9 o'clock A. M. the Twenty-second will receive them, and, under its escort, they will march to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by Mayor Hall. The Light Infantry will be escorted to the regimental armory in Fourteenth street. Then a collation will be provided; after which the visitors will disperse to enjoy themselves individually until evening, when a grand promenade concert and reception will be given in their honor at the armory. On the following day, the 14th instant, the "Boston battalion," Companies B and D, also Company G, will take the Light Infantry in charge, and perhaps visit the Central Park, and the Institutions on the East River. On the same evening the Providence men will start for home, properly escorted to the place of embarkation. The Light Infantry committee having the matter in charge consists of Captain C. R. Dennis, Lieutenant W. E. Clarke, Paymaster W. H. Teel and Sergeant E. T. Annable. The command will leave Providence in full marching order, in fatigue uniforms. The members of the Twenty-second in full-dress uniforms in their knapsacks will arrive at the change of uniform will be made. The new uniforms

of the Light Infantry consist of bearskin hats, scarlet swallow-tail coats with white cross-belts, and blue trousers with white strip down the sides edged with gold lace. This will be the first appearance of the command in its uniform, and it expects to turn out 75 men. The Twenty-second will also make its first appearance in full-dress, and the parade up Broadway will be quite imposing.

NINTH REGIMENT.—A cotemporary recently made the announcement that this regiment was dissatisfied with its present commander, and that measures were about to be taken toward some change. This publication has aroused great indignation in the regiment, nothing ever having occurred to justify such a statement. Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox, the regiment's present competent commander, has a "life policy" in this regiment, if he feels so inclined, and the great trouble among the members has been not how to get rid of him, but how to retain him; for on several occasions he has meditated resigning, because of the pressure of business engagements, and has only remained at the urgent solicitation of the regiment. We presume the story arose in some way from confusing the entire regiment with the "City Guard." It is true the regiment, as a body, is sometimes so called, but the original City Guard is Company C, which company has long been seeking a captain. We learn, by the way, that a staff officer of the Eighth regiment has been offered the command of Company C. We are not at liberty to publish his name, but can safely state that if the company succeed in securing him, it will have done well. First Lieutenant Schmidt is now in command, having repeatedly refused promotion. Matters in the regiment have been remarkably quiet since its recent Stamford excursion. The drill season will not fairly open until next month, and it is presumed the regiment will not parade again until its inspection, which also takes place next month, when it is hoped the Twelfth will exhibit increased numbers.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, of this regiment, has tendered his resignation. The command therefore has devolved on Major Smith, until an election shall be ordered to fill the vacancy. Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand has long been connected with the National Guard, and has been closely identified for many years with the Fifth, having served in it in almost every capacity. The regiment loses an efficient officer by his resignation. It is time that something was done with reference to the election of a commander for this regiment. The season for drilling is now upon it, and it has only a temporary head. Why this long delay?

POST ELSWORTH G. A. R.—This post of the Grand Army of the Republic held its annual picnic and moonlight festival on Tuesday last, at East River Park. The affair was attended by a large number of friends of the post, a considerable share of whom were ladies. The whole affair was well managed, and much credit is due the various committees whose names we append: Floor Manager, Thomas J. Odum; Assistant Floor Manager, James Murray; Floor Committee, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. H. Rady, Jacob Boelger; Reception Committee, W. McEntee, Thos. E. Grogan, J. H. Banker, Adam Jung, Louis Anderson. David H. Smythe, chairman.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The second annual target excursion of Troop C, Captain George F. Keller, was held on Tuesday last at Keent's Elm Park, Ninety-second street and Eighth avenue. The troop paraded mounted, and, despite the storm, which came on early in the evening, the day and evening were spent with apparent satisfaction. A large number of prizes were offered for competition.

BOARD OF EXAMINATION.—The board for the examination of all officers of the National Guard of the State ordered before it, to ascertain their fitness for the positions now held by them, met on the 3d instant at the State Arsenal. Nothing of importance was transacted, further than organization; after which the board adjourned to the 23d instant. The board is composed of Major-General John B. Woodward, commanding Second division; Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, Third brigade, First division, and Colonel John F. McQuade, assistant inspector-general. We have not as yet heard of any officers having been ordered before the board, although at its next session we presume the board will act on the names of several officers of the First and Second divisions.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—On Monday last Troop F of this regiment elected First Lieutenant John H. Doscher, of Troop H, captain, vice Geo. T. Meislohn, resigned—First Lieutenant Hoops declining the position.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The members of this battery, Captain Ira L. Beebe commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday evenings, the 13th, 20th and 27th of September, for drill and instruction. There will be no fines for non-attendance at these drills, but it is hoped that members will use every exertion to be present, that the battery may be in its best shape for the approaching parades. Recruits.—June 7th—Wm. H. Baker, proposed by Private Burchard; July 6th—Benjamin F. Leverich, proposed by Private Gentles.

KREHBIEL COURT-MARTIAL.—This court, for the trial of Colonel Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth regiment, met on the 2d and 8th inst. At the first meeting of the court, after organization, the accused presented a protest against the trial on the ground of the non-service of proper papers in accordance with the terms of the law. The court then adjourned, and at its next session, held Wednesday last, adjourned *sine die*. Thus ends the Krehbiel Court-martial, which many expected would prove of an interesting character.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant, of this regiment, on the 3d inst., was serenaded at his residence by the officers of the regiment. The party, under the escort of Companies I, and F, commanded respectively by Captains Rummel and Jocher, left the regimental armory at about 10 P. M., and headed by the regimental band, marched to the lieutenant-colonel's residence, where the band played some choice selections. Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant then, in a few words, thanked the officers for the honor they had done him, and invited them all to partake of a fine collation which was spread for them. The remainder of the evening was spent convivially. Colonel Lux was present, and among those of the staff were Adjutant Behrens, Surgeon Ebel, and Quartermaster George.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The veterans of the Fifth company of this regiment propose inviting the members of the company to a general reunion, to be held next month at the Metropolitan Hotel. The anniversary celebration and excursion of the Seventh company announced to take place on the 25th instant, will not come off this season.

SECOND DIVISION.—We learn that Major-General Woodward, commander of this Division, intends to have a division parade next month. It will gratify the eyes of the Brooklyn people to witness once more a parade of their entire citizen soldiery, for it is now about two years since such a parade has taken place. General Woodward evidently intends that the people shall have frequent op-

portunities of seeing their soldiers, and be able to judge for themselves of their efficiency and general progress in drill. The following General Orders has been issued from headquarters in regard to inspections:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y.
BROOKLYN, September 9, 1869.

General Orders, No. 2.

I. In compliance with Section 133 of the Military Code, the annual inspection and muster of the several organizations in this command will take place between the 4th and 12th days of October, prox., and will be by entire organizations, by regiment, battalion or battery.

II. Brigade commanders will promulgate their orders for inspection at least twenty days previous to the date fixed upon; and will immediately forward copies thereof to the Inspector-General.

III. The attention of brigade commanders is called to Section 133 of the Military Code.

IV. The attention of commanding officers is specially called to General Orders No. 21, series of 1868, from General Headquarters; and regimental commanders will see that the rolls are properly made out by their company commanders, and one copy thereof forwarded to the Brigade Inspector, one week previous to the date of inspection.

V. The Inspector-General, in a circular dated 27th ult., says: "In making the reduction of force directed by act of the Legislature, the Commander-in-Chief will be governed by the returns of the approaching inspections; and he will, undoubtedly, regard the number present, and not the aggregate actually borne on the rolls as present and absent, as the proper basis of reduction. Organizations, therefore, which show the largest per centage of absence at inspection will probably be the first to come under the operation of the law."

By order of
HENRY HEATH, Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.—During the next month, the regular annual inspections of the different organizations of the First and Second divisions will be held. Without a doubt, all the regiments will exhibit a greater or less falling off in numerical strength. This loss has been occasioned by the expiration of terms of service, and the extreme dulness of recruiting during the past season, which has in but very few instances equalled the discharges. Contrary to general expectations, the proposed reduction of the National Guard force from its present maximum of 25,000 to 20,000 will affect the above-named divisions, and several unhealthy organizations which have struggled hard during the past few years for existence will be likely this season to suffer disbandment. By way of preparing these organizations for the final issue, Brevet Major-General McQuade, the Inspector-General of the State, has issued the following important circular:

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., August 27, 1869.

The Legislature, by section 2, chapter 778, Laws of 1869, fixed the maximum force of the National Guard at twenty thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

In order that the strength of the several organizations may be correctly ascertained, it is of the utter importance that the coming inspections should be made with great care and accuracy. In the preparation of the muster and inspection rolls, the instructions contained in General Orders No. 21, series of 1868, must be strictly followed. Brigade inspectors will understand that the number present and absent at the time a company is paraded for inspection, must be noted on the rolls by them personally; and they will, on no account, attach their certificates thereto unless perfectly satisfied of their correctness.

In making the reduction of force directed by act of the Legislature, referred to above, the commander-in-chief will be governed by the returns of the approaching inspections; and he will, undoubtedly, regard the number present, and not the aggregate actually borne on the rolls as present and absent, as the proper basis of reduction. Organizations, therefore, which show the largest percentage of absence at inspection will probably be the first to come under the operation of the law.

The muster and inspection rolls should be transmitted to the offices of the adjutant-general and inspector-general, with the least possible delay. By section 137, Military Code, it is made the duty of the brigade inspector to forward the rolls within thirty days after the inspection is made. Promptness in forwarding these returns will be favorably considered by the commander-in-chief in determining the reduction of the force; and commanders of regiments will afford every facility to brigade inspectors to enable them to make their returns at the earliest moment practicable.

JAMES MCQUADE,
Brevet Major-General and Inspector-General.

OTHER STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*First Regiment.*—On the 1st inst. a meeting of the officers of this regiment was held at the armory, Boston, to consider the expediency of a regimental excursion to New York City. Every command, except Company H, of Chelsea, was represented. A committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Proctor; Captain Isaac Gragg, of Company D, and Lieutenant A. H. Snow, of Company G, was appointed to make arrangements and have the matter laid before the different companies for immediate action. We learn that the intention is to have an exhibition prize drill, promenade concert, etc. The whole matter will be definitely settled during the present month. It has not as yet transpired whose guests the First will be while in New York; but can assure our Massachusetts friends a hearty welcome, whatever regiment receives them. Company H of this regiment, "Chelsea Veterans," will hold what is called a "muster," at "Powder Horn," on the 23d inst. The company before leaving will make a street parade, headed by Gilmore's band of twenty-five pieces. On arriving at camp the members will proceed to target practice—three prizes being offered for competition. The first prize will be delivered to the best three average shots, and will be retained for one year by the winner, who, if he proves so skillful or fortunate as to win three years in succession, will retain it thereafter as his own property. The second prize will be for the best single shot, to be retained by the winner. Third prize, a leather medal, to be delivered to the worst shot. The muster will close with a dress parade and grand concert by Gilmore's band. The "fine members" will participate on this occasion.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Pawtucket Horse Guards, Captain M. Bates (recently known as the North Providence and Pawtucket Cavalry), met in Armory Hall on the 1st inst. for their regular weekly drill. There were present a considerable number of invited guests. The evolutions of the cavalry tactics occupied the earlier part of the evening, and the sabre exercises the latter part. When the hour of drill had expired, Captain Bates was presented by Lieutenant Mall, on behalf of the company, with a beautiful gold-mounted sabre. The company was then dismissed, military exercises giving place to music and dancing. The Horse Guards have been working for nearly a year to procure new uniforms, and have been quite successful thus far, about one-half of the necessary funds having been secured.

Company C of the Infantry Veterans Association held a meeting at the armory on Tuesday evening, and elected the following officers: Captain, Job Angell; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Thomas; Second Lieutenant, Sylvester R. Knight; Third Lieutenant, Edward Burr; Fourth Lieutenant, D. Brainard Blake; Clerk and Treasurer, Charles H. Sheldon. A committee was appointed to wait on the officers and request their acceptance. A committee was also appointed to confer with those of Companies A and B, and a committee to be appointed by Company D, to make arrangements for a clam bake to come off on September 19th.

The Providence Light Infantry, Captain Dennis commanding, is making extensive preparations for its intended visit to New York next month, on which occasion the company will be the guests of Companies B and D of the Twenty-second regiment especially, and of the whole regiment generally, which will turn out and make its first parade in its handsome full-dress uniform. The Light Infantry expects also to wear its new uniform. It is understood that Company G of the Seventy-first regiment will do something by way of reciprocation for the many courtesies extended it on its recent visit to Providence. So, taking it all in all, the Light Infantry will have a proper welcome all around. If the Burnside Zouaves should visit New York this season we can guarantee them also a fine reception on the part of the "American Guard." Colonel Jilison would do well to consider the subject and endeavor to bring the excursion about.

PENNSYLVANIA.—This State more than once during the war showed its lack of a thoroughly organized National Guard system. Had it not been for the assistance of the better trained citizen soldiery of the cities of New York and Brooklyn the State would have fared ill when Lee invaded its soil. The necessity ought never again to occur for calling on the First or Second divisions of New York State to protect the frontier of the State. Pennsylvania ought certainly to be able, with its immense population to organize on a firm basis an adequate National Guard, ready at all times to be called on for its defence. It is gratifying therefore that some real spirit has been infused into the regiments of some of the larger cities, particularly those stationed in and around Philadelphia. The First regiment, Colonel Neff, are actively preparing for the drill season, which will open shortly. Some little delay was experienced in procuring new uniforms, so that the parade, which was to have taken place last Monday has been postponed. We are especially glad to see that target practice has been introduced in this regiment; and a committee, consisting of the Board of Officers of the regiment, has been appointed to select a suitable place for the practice. The time fixed upon is the latter end of the present month. Independent of this, several of the companies propose target excursions on their own account; among them, Company A, on the 13th inst., to Atlantic City. An election for first lieutenant will be held in Company E on the 14th inst. Company F proposes during the winter, holding several full-dress drills, to conclude with social hops.

Second Regiment, Colonel Latta commanding. The drill season has opened among the companies of this regiment, which is considered one of the best in the State, and has at its head a competent officer. Among his good works, we learn, the colonel has organized a school of instruction for officers, and all found incompetent must expect to vacate their places without delay. The "Grays" have laid out plenty of work for the present season.

The *Fourth Regiment* has been passing through some trouble—a difficulty about the commanding officer; but all differences, we are told, have been smoothed over, and the most harmonious feeling now exists throughout the entire command, and Colonel Sellers is doing everything in his power to accomplish the greatest good for his command. The regiment has adopted a blue sash as a portion of its uniform. Company H has requested its commander to resign; cause said to be neglect of duty. On Sunday last the members of the "Baxter Zouaves" (Company B, Fourth regiment) attended in a body in full uniform the funeral of one of its members, Private Thomas R. Baizley, late of the Eighty-second U. S. Volunteers, and an organizer of the Baxter Zouaves.

Seventh Regiment.—This regiment is now about full, as regards number of companies, and recruiting is said to be good among the different commands. A new regimental armory has been leased for a term of years on Broad street, and it will be fitted up with all dispatch. Size of drill room, 80 by 100 feet; height, 17 feet. The regiment intends adopting a full-dress hat of showy pattern.

ILLINOIS.—The Mulligan Zouaves, of Chicago, a fine company of Irish-American soldiers is filling up rapidly, considering that it was only organized in the month of June last. It now numbers about thirty-five, rank and file. Captain P. M. Ryan is in command of the Zouaves. The men, many of whom are veterans of the Volunteer service of the United States, are, of course, proficient in the manual and drill; and the new recruits present a fine soldierly appearance already. The command has adopted a tasty uniform. The jackets are green cloth, trimmed with yellow braid; buff vest, trimmed with green and yellow; zouave pants, red cloth, with green stripes and yellow cord; leggings buff, trimmed with black morocco and brass buttons; red fex cap, trimmed with green band, white and green top with a shamrock in the centre.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 30, 1869.

The following-named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing August 16th, and ending August 30th:

THIRTY-FIRST BRIGADE.

Daniel W. Hurdley, Judge-advocate, with rank from August 1st, vice John Norris, resigned.
James A. Chase, aide-de-camp (first lieutenant), with rank from February 1st, vice S. D. Cornell, promoted.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Frederick Brand, first lieutenant, with rank from August 12th, vice Wm. Demong, promoted.
Conrad Meyer, second lieutenant, with rank from August 12th, vice Frederick Brand, promoted.
George Lenderman, second lieutenant (junior), with rank from August 12th, vice J. W. K. Spang, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John B. Gunn, adjutant, with rank from April 9th, vice Wm. G. Davies, relieved.
James H. Spencer, quartermaster, with rank from April 9th, original.
B. Frank Willis, commissary of subsistence, with rank from April 9th, original.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Hanner, second lieutenant, with rank from June 25th, vice Edward Werner, resigned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Ava W. Powell, captain, with rank from August 5th, vice Philip H. Briggs, promoted.
John Pedroncelli, second lieutenant, with rank from August 5th, vice Ava W. Powell.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. De Bevoise, colonel, with rank from August 16th, vice E. B. Fowler, resigned.
Henry T. Head, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from August 16th, vice W. H. De Bevoise, promoted.
James McLeer, major, with rank from August 16th, vice H. T. Head, promoted.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John H. Middaugh, captain, with rank from November 10, 1868, original.
Charles G. Eno, first lieutenant, with rank from November 10, 1868, original.

Albert Van Wagoner, second lieutenant, with rank from November 10, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wm. J. A. McGrath, captain, with rank from May 24th, vice Jas. Brower, resigned.
Richard Kelly Styles, first lieutenant, with rank from June 7th, vice Theo. F. Allen, resigned.
Aaron B. Carpenter, second lieutenant, with rank from June 7th, vice R. Kelly Styles, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John O'Hare, first lieutenant, August 27th, vice Matthew J. Finn, resigned.
Thomas Rodgers, second lieutenant, with rank from August 27th, vice John O'Hare, promoted.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lambert Hundt, first lieutenant, with rank from February 1, 1868, vice Herman Thal, removed from State.
William W. Vanderhoof, second lieutenant, with rank from December 6, 1866, vice Lambert Hundt, promoted.
Henry Kinkel, first lieutenant, with rank from December 12, 1867, vice Frederick Hitzelberger, resigned.
George Mattern, second lieutenant, with rank from December 12, 1868, vice Henry Kinkel, promoted.
William Zink, first lieutenant, with rank from July 10, 1868, vice John Straus, resigned.
August Koerner, second lieutenant, with rank from August 5th, vice Adam Buhler, resigned.
John Charles Meyer, first lieutenant, with rank from August 10th, vice Wm. Weidenman, resigned.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Guy F. Gorman, adjutant, with rank from July 22d, vice Geo. E. Orton, promoted.
Geo. E. Orton, captain, with rank from June 18th, vice Thos. S. Cooper, resigned.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert Lavis, first lieutenant, with rank from August 9th, vice C. E. Sablin, dismissed.
Biecker A. Hovey, surgeon, with rank from July 24th, vice Wm. H. Briggs, promoted.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas B. Allen, second lieutenant, with rank from July 8th, vice James Pierson, removed.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Geo. Shaefer, August 20th.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jacob Muller, August 20th.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

SEPTEMBER 2d.

Forster, J. T. E., Captain.	O'Leary, T., Major.
Gardner, Geo. F., Colonel.	Provis, Wm., Captain.
Grayson, E. B., Colonel.	Smith, T. B., General.
Gough, J., Captain.	Slipper, J. A., Colonel.
Harriman, R. M., Captain.	Vanderwerf, General.
Merrill, H. W., Major.	Vogdes, Israel, General.
McLean, Captain.	Warfield, Alex., Major.
Norton, Chas. G. C., Major.	Whitt, A. V., Captain.
Wingfield, J. H., Colonel.	

SEPTEMBER 6th.

Chrystie, John, Captain.	Fitzhugh, L. H., Captain.
Henderson, Geo. B., Colonel.	

Bell's Life which, as every one knows, is first rate sporting authority, says of the great boat race that a more magnificent race for the first two miles it has never been our lot to witness, and we scarcely know to which side we ought to award the higher praise—to the winners for their splendid exhibition of form, style, and patient endurance, or to the losers for the indomitable pluck and unwavering they displayed throughout the whole of this trying struggle. That the best crew won, and won fairly on its merits, we think there can be no two opinions, and it is equally certain that the victory was a triumph of good form and good style over superior physical strength less scientifically applied. From the first, as our readers are well aware, we never anticipated any different result, but, at the same time, we must candidly confess that the really good fight the Harvard men made of it took us completely by surprise. It was truly a magnificent race, and though beaten, the losers have assuredly lost no laurels in the contest; on the contrary, they will have the satisfaction of feeling that their opponents found them "foemen worthy of their steel," and that they themselves have measured ears not ingloriously against one of the finest amateur crews that has been seen on the Thames for many a long year.

A PRELIMINARY trial trip of a new Turkish iron armor-plated battery has taken place on the River Thames. The vessel is 1,400 tons burthen; her steam power 400 horses nominal. She mounts, in a central battery with inducted sides, four 12½-inch guns. She can fire end on or right astern. Her builder says he is indebted for many of the suggestions which he has carried out to no less an exalted personage than his Imperial Majesty the Sultan himself. The armor-plates are but 5½ inches thick, which shows that the Sultan is not up to the times. The speed of the battery averaged at the measured mile 12.1 knots, and the number of revolutions of her screw was seventy-four to seventy-five.

THE *Montreal Gazette* says that the following "General Order" has been promulgated for the information of the troops in this garrison: "In obedience to her Majesty's command, Lieutenant his Royal Highness Prince Arthur will shortly join the First battalion of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade at Montreal. The lieutenant-general commanding has much satisfaction in thus notifying to the troops under his command that a member of the royal family is about to serve with them in Canada."

ORDERS have been received at Chatham dockyard from the English admiralty, directing the construction of a target of great weight and thickness of armor-plating, to be used in the experiment intended to be carried out at Shoeburyness to test the effects of vertical firing

A STORY ABOUT LOUIS NAPOLEON.

THE *Salut Public* of Lyons has just published a most extraordinary anecdote, for the truth of which it vouches with great determination. During the sojourn of Louis Napoleon in America he became very intimate with a family whose real name the *Salut Public* disguises under the pseudonym of Edwards, derived from the Christian name of its head. The friendship the Edwardses felt for the Prince was unvarying, and his feelings toward them when he became Emperor were as constant as they had been when he was an exile. In 1859 Mr. Edwards came to France to felicitate his friend on his Italian victories and was received by the Emperor with much warmth. The interview was long and private; Mr. Edwards, however, made no secret of what passed between them, and repeated to several of his friends the following words of the Emperor: The Prince Imperial has only just recovered from a serious illness, and his Majesty, still under the impression of his past fears, said to his old friend, "If I had had the misfortune to lose my son, and all hope for an heir in a direct line were denied me, I should have put into execution an extraordinary project. * * * I should have given to France the privileges, the liberties, the manners of a Republic. I should have wished to be looked upon as the first citizen of my country, after having given back to it those liberties which political necessity has obliged me to take away for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible after my death any other form of Government than that of a republic—the only one which wisely understood, and applied with energy, can suit France. But I must give up this dream; a father of a family must not burn his son's roof over his head, and I must try and conciliate two elements which now seem utterly inalienable—the Empire and liberty. My heirs shall reign, and France shall only lose a name—the name of a republic. She will soon have, I hope, all the liberal institutions that I have so much admired in the New World." * * * Such words as these, at such time, certainly took Mr. Edwards by surprise, and created much astonishment and incredulity in the minds of those to whom he communicated them.

THE OLD SOLDIERS OF NAPOLEON.

ONE of the most interesting spectacles of the celebration of the Napoleon centenary, says a Paris correspondent of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, was furnished by the little handful of men now left from the enormous and magnificent armies of the great warrior. These few old men, bowed with age, lean, shrivelled and vainly attempting to resume their former military gait and bearing, gathered together in the Place Vendôme at 10 o'clock, and having marched around the column which is surmounted by the statue of their great hero and commander, proceeded to the Hotel des Invalides. Here at noon, high mass was celebrated in the church according to due military form, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The old soldiers and a portion of the more recent pensioners, marched into the church, bearing lances adorned with little flags. They then opened out to the right and left, making a passage through which the high officers made their way to seats within the chancel. A gorgeous beadle, most splendidly arrayed, conducted distinguished visitors to their seats, and was himself a most notable object. He wore a huge cocked hat, lighted up by a bright red face beneath it. In his left hand he carried a large halberd, while he assisted his steps with a tall brass-headed baguette, like a drum-major's. About his shoulder was a broad scarlet belt, embroidered with gold lace, and coming down to within about six inches of the ground. Here dropped a sword horizontally with the ground, out of his sight, and certainly beyond the reach of a person of such ample proportions. The mass was short, as the opinion of soldiers on that subject is both known and respected by the complaisant ecclesiastics. Invalides with lances were posted by the side of the priests as they performed their rites. All the Invalides, together with their officers, remained covered during all but one part of the service, when, at the loud word of command which went echoing through the church, the drums beat noisily, and the company reverentially removed their hats. When the host was elevated, lances were duly presented as if they had been guns and the occasion had been a dress parade. I must add, however, that the officers and the beadle did not appear to be believers in the doctrine of transubstantiation, for they recognized no higher presence, keeping on their chapeaus all the time. The service, if not edifying, was certainly interesting. The congregation soon flocked out into the courtyard and gathered about the veterans in their antique and faded military costumes, the passing relics of a by-gone period.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, reporting an interview with Brigham Young, says: "From the declarations of Young and his foremost men, and from the indications that have come under my notice, I cannot doubt that the monarch of Utah contemplates forcible resistance in certain emergencies, or more probably a show of force wherewith to overawe the timid party, or the nation at large. Brigham has an organized militia of 15,000. This force has existed for some time, but there seems to be an unusual activity pervading it at present. Regiments are being mustered and drilled and reorganized to correspond with Upton's tactics. Scarce a day has passed since I came here that the Church newspaper has not contained some account of a muster or an organization. Daniel H. Wells, who is one of the President's Council and mayor of the City of Salt Lake, is lieutenant-general of the forces. What show this body of militant fanatics might make in a case of actual collision can only be surmised from the record of similar bodies in other countries and other ages. They have usually more than compensated by fiery zeal for their lack of military esprit and drill."

MUCH attention has lately been drawn to the fanatical sects in Russia, but the most extraordinary sect is just heard of in the government of Saratow, in that empire. The prophets of a new religion made their appearance a few months since, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than 1,700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are baffled in their efforts to contend against this fearful doctrine, death having no terrors for its adherents.

A MONUMENT to the fallen Union soldiers who went to the army from Montgomery County, has just been erected at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and is to be formally dedicated on the 17th of September. General Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, is to deliver the oration. Hon. D. M. Smyser, of Norristown, and Major B. B. French, of Washington City, have written poems for the occasion. General J. F. Hartnaut is to be chief marshal.

A LETTER from Rio Janeiro says that, owing to the bad reputation of nitro-glycerine, a small quantity in the military arsenal there was ordered to be thrown into the bay. Six ten-pound cans were put into a boat and taken out 250 yards. The first one thrown out exploded on striking the water, and the concussion set off the others. The boat was blown to pieces, and all the crew, seven persons, killed.

PLANTATION BITTERS DENOUNCED.—While the community at large entertain and express the highest opinion of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, as an invigorating and restorative preparation, there is one class of society that cannot be induced to regard the famous tonic in a favorable light. The traction of the body politic referred to consists of mean boarding-house keepers. They say that the Bitters interfere with their pecuniary interests. In former days young men generally were in the habit of indulging freely in bar-room-liquors, and the result of an overdose of any of these adulterated stimuli at night was nausea and a distaste for food next day. Many a day's rations were thus saved by the proprietors of the caravansaries in question—but now that the GREAT VEGETABLE STOMACHIC has, to a considerable extent supplanted all the unmediated stimulants, and almost every young business man keeps a bottle of it by him to give tone and vigor to his system, the boarding-house interest complains that its guests are twice as hearty as they used to be, and that the beef-steaks and buckwheats suffer accordingly. They are therefore, violently opposed to the use of this agreeable and potent appetizer.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

JOHNSON—McCORMICK.—At Fort Stockton, Texas, August 19, 1869, by the Rev. J. M. Gonzales, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel LEWIS JOHNSON, Captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry, to Miss NELLIE ROSALIE, oldest daughter of Bessie and Captain Robert McCormick, U. S. A. (No cards.)

GREENE—RECORD.—In Vicksburg, Miss., on the 22d day of August, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. E. M. Lindsey, Brevet Major S. C. GREENE, Captain Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A., to Miss SALLIE E., youngest daughter of G. L. Record, Esq. (No cards.)

DIED.

FOOT.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday the 1st inst., Major ALFRED FOOT, U. S. A., from wounds received in our late rebellion.

GIBSON.—At Brooklyn, September 3, 1869, Paymaster JOHN D. GIBSON, U. S. Navy, in the 64th year of his age.

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